The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4743 第四千七百四十三號 同治壬申年十二月二十五日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1873. 英一月二十三號 禮拜四 香港 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 22, SUNDA, Brit. str., 1,217, W. H. G. Hockin, Yokohama 14th January, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Jan. 22, OTTAWA, Brit. str., 828, Hutchison, Singapore 6th January, and Saigon 15th, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

Jan. 22, MILBANKE, Brit. str., 843, J. H. Smith, Singapore 7th January, and Saigon 14th, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 22, PRINCESS SERAPHI, for Bangkok.
Jan. 22, NAPLES, for Canton.
Jan. 22, BANTERER, for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 22ND.
Anna Dorothea, for Saigon.
Norna, str., for Swatow.
Formosa, str., for Swatow.
Starlight, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

Per *Ottawa*, str., from Singapore, &c.,—Messrs. Stevens and Sams and 12 Chinese.
Per *Milbanke*, str, from Singapore, &c.,—54 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow,—100 Chinese.
Per *Starlight*, for Bangkok,—200 Chinese.
Per *Anna Dorothea*, for Saigon,—20 Chinese.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Sumatra*, to-day, at noon:—
For Bombay.—Messrs. H. Adurjee, D. T. Guzder and H. M. Dotiwalla.
For Galle.—Mr. W. H. Condit.
For Melbourne.—The Revd. George Smith and Madame Richardet.
For Malta.—Commander McHardy, Messrs. J. Murray and Schembri.
For Venice.—Messrs. H. D. Jameson, J. H. Mole, Baron Stillfried, and 5 Japanese.
For Brindisi.—Capt. Solene.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Burton, Messrs. J. Burns, J. Talford, E. Bascol and R. Cotton.

Reports.

The British steamship *Ottawa* reports left Singapore on 6th January, and Saigon on the 15th, had strong Northerly gales throughout.

The British steamship *Milbanke* reports left Singapore on 7th January, and Saigon on the 14th, had fine weather with light variable winds to Saigon; from thence to port strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Goods.

LOST.

ON the 17th inst., a Small Brown TERRIER SLUT, named "TOPSY." The finder will be rewarded if required by addressing "X. Y. Z.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
7d 118 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars Two Hundred and Fifty ($250) per share, declared at the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on or after the 20th instant.
Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 128 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

PIANO TUNER FROM LONDON.

PIANO-FORTES tuned and regulated on moderate terms, by Mr. C. R. THATCHER, Oriental Hotel.
Testimonials of ability from the German Clubs in Japan may be seen on application.
1m 2253 Hongkong, 27th December, 1872.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

NOTICE.

THE Steamers from Calcutta, connecting at Galle with the mails, leaving Hongkong on 20th February, 6th March, and 3rd April, will proceed to SOUTHAMPTON via the SUEZ CANAL.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
tf 43 Hongkong, 6th January, 1873.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THAT Commodious Family RESIDENCE, No. 14, Shelley Street, containing 8 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects,
Over Hongkong Dispensary.
tf 2070 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day REMOVED their office to No. 3, Gough Street.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
1m 17 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

BOARD and LODGING for one or two Gentlemen, or board alone, with a private family. Apply at No. 40, Hollywood Road.
tf 14 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

W. P. MOORE begs leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally, that he has secured the SERVICES of a PROFESSIONAL CHIROPODIST. A Private Room in connection with his Saloon. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their Residences.
1m 7 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Cases American SPARKLING CATAWBA, in Quarts and Pints.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1468 Hongkong, 15th August, 1872.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
tf 876 May3

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.
H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 °/. allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ⅜ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding............. 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ } 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ } 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 18th September, 1869.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st inst., both days included.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
29d 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

To be Let.

TO LET,

NO. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, situated on the Bonham Road.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c.
tf 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

TO LET,

With immediate possession,
ONE of the Two Central HOUSES at the Albany, a desirable residence. Gas and Water laid on, and excellent servants' quarters. Rent, $65 per month, and taxes.
14d 68 Hongkong, 10th January, 1873.

TO LET.

THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known as "PERSEPOLIS" situated in Bonham Road, containing 12 Rooms, (besides Basement Story), Bath Rooms, &c., Water and Gas throughout, also large Garden, Croquet Ground, Stabling, &c. Possession on 15th March.
Apply to
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
House Agents.
tf 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, or two if required, with BATH ROOM, in a central and healthy locality. Address "W. P.," care of office of this paper.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

TO LET.

WITH possession on the 1st January next, or prior to that date if required, that Commodious TWO STORIED HOUSE situated in Caine Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Aviaries, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.

TWO GRANITE GODOWNS, fronting on the Praya at Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1788 Hongkong, 8th October, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 8 Stalled stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia, will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this office.
A. G. ROGG & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1157 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ⅜ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ } 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding............ } 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ⅜ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ } 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding............ } 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 23rd January, 1873, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Danish BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins.
CHEESE.
HAMS.
Honey SOAP.
Wall PAPER.
Table and Dessert KNIVES.
10 Casks Fine Crystalised White SUGAR.
1 Case MATCHES.
And,
To close a Consignment,—
50 Cases WHISKY, (Mountain Dew.)
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
At 11 o'clock A.M.,
At the Godown of Messrs. MACGREGOR & Co.,—
30 Hhds. ALE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
143 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 24th January, 1873, at noon,—
JAMS, BACON, Tart FRUITS, VINEGAR, CIGARETTES and Cigarette PAPER, Assorted PERFUMERY, Coloured Worsted BRAID, Pocket BOOKS, Fancy Needle CASES, Toy WATCHES, Wall PAPER, Glycerine SOAP, TOYS, Tool BOXES, Toilet SETS.
Also,
CHERRY CORDIAL, Champagne ALE, White LEAD, Boiled OIL.
1 Highly-finished 2-Wheel Dog CART, with 1 PONY and HARNESS.
1 English 4-Wheel CARRIAGE, with a pair of PONIES and HARNESS.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
144 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 1st February, 1873, at noon,
At the premises occupied by the AGRA BANK, LIMITED, Queen's Road,—
The whole of the DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, BEDROOM, and OFFICE FURNITURE, of English and Chinese Manufacture: Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCKS, CARPETS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, LAMPS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, IRON BEDSTEADS, Cheval and Toilet GLASSES, Marble-top WASHSTAND, and Dressing TABLES.
1 COTTAGE PIANO, *by John Broadwood & Sons, London.*
2 CHUBB'S IRON SAFES.
Teak COUNTERS, DESKS, and Book PRESSES.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
129 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,) on
MONDAY,
the 3rd February, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
On Board,—
The late German Barque
"*MARIE*,"
as she now lies at Wanchai, with one Anchor and 30 Fathoms Chain attached.
The ship had new Metal about 15 months ago, when she was refastened with Metal Bolts, and has Iron Knees throughout.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half the amount to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on delivery, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
121 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,) on
TUESDAY,
the 4th February, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At their Auction Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
MASTS, SPARS, YARDS, ANCHORS, CHAIN, Running and Standing GEAR, SAILS, BLOCKS, and INVENTORY.
Ex late German Barque "Marie."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
122 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of February, 1873, at noon, at Messrs. WALKER, EASTON & Co.'s, East Point Foundry, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given.
The following ENGINES and BOILER-MAKERS' TOOLS, MACHINERY, &c.:—
1 15-inch. Drilling MACHINE, arranged with Slop Drilling Motion, complete.
1 13-inch. Sellar's Patent Screwing MACHINE, with Additional Taps. One set of Master Taps for do.
1 6-inch. Central Double Gear Gap LATHE, Conical Bearings, Eccentric Motion for throwing out back Gear, Cast Steel Spindle, Compound Slide Rest and Steady Rest.
22 Change WHEELS for Screw Cutting and Overhead Motion, complete.
2 Hydraulic Punching BEARS, with Dies and Punches.
Punching and Skew Shearing MACHINE, with 3 sets Punches and Dies, &c.
1 Set 8 feet Plate Bending ROLLS.
1 Boiler-maker's Straighting BLOCK, 800 lbs.
1 Hand Punching and Shearing MACHINE.
1 ENGINE and BOILER for Driving Machinery.
1 Plaining MACHINE.
2 Sets Gas TAPS and DIES, complete.
1 Rivet BLOCK for making Rivets.
1 Pair Portable VICES.
ANVILS, DRILLS, Sledge HAMMERS.
Rivetting, Closing, and Hand do.
1 24-inch. Lloyd's FAN, &c.
1 12-inch. 4 Pair CHUCK.
Side SETS and PUNCHES for cutting out Rivets.
&c., &c., &c.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
147 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS English BAROUCHE, Silver mounted.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 132 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. H. W. HARDY'S interest and responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 10th October last, and Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL has been admitted a Partner from that date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
1m 89 Shanghai, 8th January, 1873.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE authority given to Mr. S. H. DAVID to sign our name in Hongkong is hereby withdrawn, and Mr. S. J. DAVID is admitted a partner in our Firm in China from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOR a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMBCKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. R. HERRMANN in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Honkong, 31st December, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. EDUARD CHASTEL is authorized to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
G. DUBOST & Co.
1m 13 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has reassumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. S. VOELKEL will assume the management of the MEDICAL HALL, 37, Queen's Road.
TH. KOFFER
3m 1898 Hongkong, 26th October, 1872

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. E. HUBENER in our firm ceases this day.
Our business will in future be carried on under the style of BOURJAU & Co.
Mr. G. A. WIELER has been admitted a partner in the same, and our firm from the First of January next will consist of the following members:—
Mr. ADOLPH THEODOR BOURJAU,
Mr. ERNST BEHRE,
Mr. RUDOLPH BOURJAU,
AND
Mr. GUSTAV ADOLPH WIELER.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
Hongkong & China, 31st Dec., 1872. [1m 2274

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THIS Association has declared a DIVIDEND to Policy Holders of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872, of 25 per cent. on the net premia contributed, which is payable at our Office, on or after this date.
Policy Holders are requested to send in particulars of their contributions.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1m 80 Hongkong, 11th January, 1873.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL CLERK. Best references. Address "Q. Z.," office of this paper.
1m A2271 Hongkong, 30th December, 1872

TEA-TASTER or CLERK.

THE Advertiser, who has come out seeking, desires an engagement as above. Would dispense with Salary for the first Six Months.
Address "P.C." The Club, Foochow.
tf 2075 Foochow, 21st November, 1872.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 38th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of applying for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the SAILORS' HOME, will please communicate with the Undersigned, who will afford any information candidates may require.
The Salary is £400 per annum, together with free Quarters and Board.
H. G. THOMSETT,
For the Trustees.
tf 2148 Hongkong, 7th December, 1872.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re The Bankruptcy of JAMES WILLIAM PEARCE *and* BENJAMIN EDWARD GALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said JAMES WILLIAM PEARCE and BENJAMIN EDWARD GALL, late of Victoria, Shipchandlers, will be held pursuant to the 151st Section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, in the Supreme Court House, on *Thursday, the 23rd day of January*, 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Officer appointed by the Supreme Court sitting in Bankruptcy.
Proofs of Debts will be received, and Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and all claims not proved will be disallowed.
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Official Assignee.
88 Hongkong, 13th January, 1873

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to this Club will be held in the Club Building, TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 6 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Rules.
By order,
J. S. KNOWLES,
Hon. Secretary.
8d 115 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

A YACHT RACE, opened to all Yachts belonging to the Club, will be sailed on SATURDAY next, the 25th instant.
Start.—Half-past nine A.M.
Prize.—A Sweepstake of Five dollars each yacht, with Seventy-five dollars added by the Club.
Course.—From off Coal-sheds, Kowloon, to Cow-e-chow and back. Three times round.
Conditions.—First round, Yachts to carry lower working sails only. Second round, working topsails and jib topsails allowed. Third round, no limit to canvas.
Full particulars and chart of the course will be supplied to each yacht competing. Entrice to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary before noon on FRIDAY next, 24th instant.
EDWARD BEART,
Honorary Secretary.
4d 146 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE General Yearly MEETING of the Chamber will be held on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, CITY HALL, to receive the Report of the Committee and statement of the accounts of the Secretary for the year ending December 31st, 1872.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
12d 104 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Next MEETING of the HONGKONG DEBATING SOCIETY will take place on TUESDAY, the 28th January, at 9 P.M.
Subject of Debate.—That Chinese conservatism has in it more elements of future progress than Japanese liberalism.
By order,
N. B. DENNYS,
Hon. Sec.
7d 138 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG RACE FUND, 1873.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now lying at the HONGKONG CLUB.
E. ARTHUR,
Hon. Treasurer.
tf 48 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
2m 2139 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Manila PONIES, with Double HARNESS, and a First-class Four-wheel CARRIAGE, in good order. Apply at HAWKEN'S HORSE REPOSITORY.
Also for sale, Best English HAY and OATS
tf 106 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873

THOMPSON & HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF
SPECIALITIES in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOODS.
New Trimmed HATS, New BONNETS.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, New Watered and Shaded RIBBONS.
Imperial and Polish Walking BOOTS, White Satin BOOTS and SHOES.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES, BOWS and COLLARETTES.
FRIZETTS, CRINOLINES, CORSETS, and DRESS IMPROVERS.
Evening Dress SILKS and Made-up Evening COSTUMES.
DRESSES made-up in prevailing styles.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
30 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, &c., will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th days of February next.
Intending Exhibitors are requested to forward the numbers of the classes they intend to exhibit in, and the amount of space in superficial square feet they are likely to require, to Mr. FORD, Superintendent of the Government Gardens, on or before MONDAY, the 3rd of February.
All Potted Plants must be sent to Mr. FORD at the Public Gardens on the 12th of February.
Cut Flowers and Vegetables must be sent in not later than 10 A.M. on the 13th February, and cannot be received after that hour.
The Exhibition will be opened on both days at 2 P.M., and closed at 6 P.M.
Prices of admission on the first day, $1; on the second day, 20 cents.
Admission Tickets for the first day may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or at the entrances to the Gardens.
On the second day, payment must be made at the doors.
71 Hongkong, 10th January, 1873.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE COMBINED TROUPES OF JAPANESE ARTISTS, the "YEDO" and "MIKADO," numbering 33 performers, will give a GRAND PERFORMANCE previous to their departure for Saigon and Canton respectively,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
the 23rd instant.
Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 8.30 P.M.
For full particulars, see small programmes.
Boxes.......................$10.
Balcony........................ 3.
Pit................................. 1.
148 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER STURROCK is authorized to sign our firm from this date.
ELLES & Co.
1m 119 Amoy, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at Yokohama and at Hamburg as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the style and Firm of SIMON, EVERS & Co.
JULIUS SIMON,
AUG. EVERS,
M. BURCHARD.
1m 150 Yokohama, 1st January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A 1 Ship
"CANADIENNE,"
Equin, Master, having the greater portion of the Passengers and Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 151 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1873.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,

HOUSE AGENTS AND RENT COLLECTORS,
Office removed to
No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
1m 136 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of the Officers, 80th Regiment, a BILLIARD TABLE, by BURROUGH & WATTS, in first rate condition, with spare cloth (new), stands, cues, lamps, &c., parted with solely as there is no Billiard Room attached to the Barracks.
For particulars, apply to the President, Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks.
tf 133 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

IN THE PRESS, AND TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

FENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. *One Volume.* 8vo. Subscription price, $1.00.
BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. *Second Edition. One Volume.* 8vo. Subscription price, $1.00.
Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 134 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, on or before the 1st proximo, with a memo. of premia contributed during the year ended 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the two-thirds (2-3rds) of the profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged. After the above date the accounts will be adjusted in conformity with the books of the Company, and no alteration made.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
25d 58 Hongkong, 8th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *PEI-HO.*

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *INDUS*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Pier Company, whence delivery may be obtained from SATURDAY MORNING.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded to its destination, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 114 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873

S. S. *AUGUST LEFFLER*, FROM BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees will please send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo.
Cargo remaining on board after noon TO-MORROW, the 5th inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 44 Hongkong, 4th January, 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex S. S. "Ava," 10th April.
GB&C or TFB 1 and 2, 2 cases Merchandise.
Ex "Sindh."
GF, 53, ... 1 case Medicine.
KP in diamond ... ... 1 bale Cotton.
Ex "Hoogly," 10th November, 1872.
TOM, No. 1 ... ... 1 case Merchandise.
Ex "Tigre," 22nd November.
D&T, S1/2, ... 2 cases Sundries.
R&C, Nos. 100, 102, 103, 3 cases Shirtings.
LBP, No. 3, ... 1 case Merchandise.
S&O, 1010 ... ... 1 case Wine.
tf 1170 Hongkong, 20th December, 1872.

THE "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY" For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow	Messrs. QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports.	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang.	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon	" M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta	*Englishman* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
"	" BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.25.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 23RD, 1873.

THE examination of the scholars, and the public distribution of prizes, at the Government Central School, is always an event of much interest. On the present occasion, it did not present anything out of the usual course, but there was satisfactory evidence that the schools are going on well, and are performing a very useful office in the Colony. The progress of the institution from year to year may sometimes seem doubtful or discouraging, but, as observed on one occasion by Mr. STEWART, the results appear very different if we glance over a sufficiently long interval of time to mark the changes. This, Dr. LEGGE's lengthened experience in the Colony enabled him to do. In the address which he made at the distribution of the prizes, he expressed himself fully satisfied with the results which have been attained; and we noticed with much pleasure the warm and well merited eulogium which the CHIEF-JUSTICE passed upon Mr. STEWART, to whose untiring exertions so much is due. There are undoubtedly many great difficulties to contend against in pushing forward a system of English education among the native residents in Hongkong. For the most part, they look upon the whole matter as an outside affair—some addition to the native education, which they would give, if they could afford it, and hope to impart at all events some day when opportunity may offer. They do not look upon it as a sound mental training in itself, and have no desire to see it continued after the lads have once attained sufficient knowledge to enable them to turn their schooling to some practical account. The admonition of H.E. the GOVERNOR to the boys to persevere and to endeavour to induce their parents to give them sufficient time to obtain something like a thorough grounding, was well called for, and we hope may have its effect. That there is a great aptitude for learning among the Chinese, is evident from the results which have been produced, but the difficulty is that there is a comparatively small field in China in which Chinese having a sound acquaintance with English can obtain employment for their talents. Time, however, will no doubt alter matters in this respect; and, as foreign trading and political relations advance, the Native officials will find an increasing necessity for interpreters in the Customs' Service, and in other like offices. One thing which very greatly militates against Chinese obtaining a thorough mastery of English is the wretched dialect known as *pidgin* English, which is sufficient to enable business and general intercourse to be carried on without any real knowledge of the language. This unhappy half way house has long stood in the way of foreigners acquiring Chinese, and of course militates equally against the Chinese acquiring any deep knowledge of English—but as time goes on the Chinese will no doubt themselves discover the difference between the true and the mock language, and will look for interpreters who have something more than a parrot's knowledge of a monosyllabic substituted jargon invented by the Chinese themselves, and literally following the idiom of their own language.

As to the general effects produced by such an institution as the Central School, though the influence exerted upon the Chinese is slow, it is yet one which must of necessity increase year by year. There can be little doubt that Dr. LEGGE was fully justified in the future which he depicted to himself in this respect. It is impossible that a large number of the natives of China can fail to be influenced by the educational facilities afforded at the Central School and at other like institutions in China. The effects of early associations are so great, that even if in after life much of what is taught to the natives at the schools becomes obliterated, much must also remain, and as Chinese thus instructed spread throughout the Empire, a juster appreciation of foreigners and foreign civilization must be the result. This may, and no doubt will, be a question of time, but even as matters stand, we have no reason to despair. There is at the present day a far better appreciation of foreigners in China than there was formerly, and if once we can get so far as to make the literary classes in the Empire recognise that foreign arts and sciences are worthy of the attention of educated men, the slow advances which we see now will be accelerated in a way of which we can at present form no conception, and it is not impossible that, whenever this stage be reached, there will be as rapid and complete a revolution in China, as we have within the last few years witnessed in Japan.

The Yedo and the Mikado Japanese Troupes announce a combined performance for this evening at the Lusitano Theatre. Judging from the programme, the entertainment is likely to be well worthy of patronage.

We are glad to hear that the Chinese passengers in the *Sedan* were rescued by a fishing boat. They were forty-four in number, and among them were eighteen women and two children. It is stated that before the fishing boat took them off, they were plundered of almost everything they possessed, by pirates who came round the vessel.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 20th January, 1873.

The English Press urges a firm and unfettered policy on the Khivan question.

The *Observer* states that Count Schouvaloff has been unsuccessful in modifying England's attitude. England, therefore, has declared her intention to secure Afghanistan against any attack if Russia annexes Khiva.

It is reported that Dr. Livingstone started for the interior of Africa on the 18th August.

SAVING FORTY CHINESE AT SEA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

The Dutch (German owned) barque *Hunsingo*, Captain August von Appen, left Nagasaki for London on the 2nd January, with a general cargo. From the 3rd to 6th, she encountered a storm from S.W. On the morning of the 6th, perceived signals of distress from a junk, and steered for same. Found the junk disabled, and with loss of rudder; 27.1 lat., 123.10 long. The men on board the junk begged to be saved, and after a great deal of trouble the captain succeeded in getting 40 Chinese from the wreck on board the barque. Unfortunately, four men were drowned in the attempt at saving, as the Chinese had to be hauled by lines on board, and the men were so excited that they jumped partly into the sea to be saved by swimming, but failed to reach the barque on account of the heavy sea running. The junk appeared to be full of cargo, but nothing could be done to save her. At 1 p.m. the *Hunsingo* proceeded on the voyage, providing as good food and shelter for the Chinese as possible. Nobody being able to understand Chinese, named several ports on the coast to them, and found that they understood Amoy. The course was shaped accordingly for Amoy, which port was reached on the 11th January.

The Captain's agents, Messrs. Pasedag & Co., took charge of the men, who were very poorly, and lodged them in their premises, and Mr. Hughes, the Commissioner of Customs, providing some cash and straw for each man. The Chinese being Chinchew men, some Chinchew Hong offered to give security, for which kindness the Yamun runners demanded $24 blackmail, which was declined, and as the native authorities apparently would, or could do nothing, the men after 2 days waiting, and enjoying foreigners' hospitality, thought best to find their way home as well as they could. Before leaving, however, they desired to see the captain, thanking him for his great kindness and trouble, and promising that they would return the same if foreigners should be wrecked near their homes on the coast.

Captain August von Appen saved in the autumn last year, being then bound to the Amoor, some 60 Japanese from a junk, which had been drifting about in a crippled and helpless condition for 42 days. The Japanese junk was on a coasting voyage, and, having met with bad weather, was disabled, and passing close to some islands, some 50 Japanese came off for assistance, but unfortunately bad weather set in again, the junk with all men was driven further out to sea, and was ultimately fallen in with by Captain von Appen.

The crew of the junk consisted of 14 men, and the rest of the men were those who came off to render assistance to the disabled craft. There was no food or water on board the junk, and only a few fish of extremely bad smell found. Several dead men were lying on deck; and the rest looked very exhausted and weak, and some of them unable to move. Capt. von Appen succeeded, after a while, in getting all men on board, but one died after being a few hours on board his vessel, and one next morning from exhaustion, although the greatest care was taken to provide the men with suitable food, hot tea, and other stimulants. After two days sailing the vessel put into Hakodate, the Japanese authorities taking at once charge of all men, and sending 11 men into hospital. The fullest enquiries were made as to the different conditions of the men, the junkmen looking somewhat better than those who had come off to assist the disabled junk. Explanations were noted that the captain and crew were German, and the vessel, although under Dutch colors, owned by the German Underwriters. The Captain was invited to dinner by the Governor, and a bullock presented to the crew. The whole matter, the Governor said, would be reported to the Government, and to the German Minister at Yeddo.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

District Watchmen No. 15 and 16, apprehended the manager of a game of Fantan in Taipingshan-street, with all necessary implements for the game. Defendant not being recognised as having been up before for any offence, received a sentence only of six weeks, instead of 3 months, and was told next time that would be his sentence.

BREACH OF MARKET ORDINANCE.

Twelve hawkers, charged by Inspector Livingstone with selling marketable wares beyond the market, thereby breaking the market Ordinance, which prohibits such goods as they presented for sale from being sold beyond the markets, were fined 25 cents each.

HAIR.

Wong-a-sow, a barber, belonging to the Mowshing shop, charged another barber, an old man, with entering his shop, and whilst he was in the back making off with seven bundles of hair from off a table, valued at 20 cents.

Defendant said it was a trumped-up charge, for what reason he knew not. He was entrusted with the sale of 30 bundles of hair from one Wong-a-yeung, master barber of the Tung-wah shop, in Station-street. He had sold several to brothels, and went into complainant's shop to sell some there. He bought a small one, and when he was departing the complainant seized him, and charged him with having stolen the seven remaining from him.

Wong-a-yeun, declared, stated the defendant is employed by him. Yesterday he sent him out from his shop in Station-street with thirty bundles of hair to sell, since then he has not returned to refund the proceeds, and he heard defendant was apprehended.

Evidence was brought forward that defendant had sold hair that day to brothels, but still the evidence was such that it was hard to tell who really was the owner of the hair, but as it tended most in favour of defendant, he was discharged, and complainant was cautioned.

CHAIR-COOLIES.

A sailor left the Sailors' Home on Friday last, and after a roundabout turn in a chair, arrived at the door of a public house, the proprietor of which was Mr. Medina, and put his hand in his pocket to pay for the chair, head coolie of which was Chun-a-cheong. In doing so a dollar fell out of his pocket on to the ground, and another chair-coolie, Hoo-a-hong, picked it up and ran away. Chun-a-cheong ran after him, but he refused to give it up. The sailor went in to Medina, told him what had happened, and gave him 2 shillings to pay chair-coolie, Chun-a-cheong. Mr. Medina thinking Chun-a-cheong was implicated in the robbery, went out to him, and he pointed out the defendant's chair. Medina took the number, and by this means the defendant was apprehended.

Defendant was sent to one month's hard labour.

STEALING IRON.

The Portuguese watchman at Messrs. Spratt and Co. charged a blacksmith on the premises with attempting to steal two pieces of iron, valued at $5, from the premises. Complainant stated the men were doing night work, and he observed the defendant fumbling at the gate; he went to see, and found two pieces of iron resting on the gate as if intended to be taken out.

Mr. E. J. Emanuel, sworn, stated the defendant is on a salary of $10 per month. He had long suspected defendant of being dishonest. The iron could not have got to the gate without being carried there, as the place where it was taken from was some considerable distance from where it was found by the watchman.

Defendant was sent to four months' hard labour.

STEALING SUGAR.

A coolie employed at the East Point Sugar Refinery, charged by Sheik Mahomed, the watchman, was sent to two months' hard labor, for stealing a catty of unrefined sugar, valued at about four cents. The defendant had it in a scull cap rolled up in a jacket under his arm, in the act of walking out of the gate.

DEPORTATION CASE.

A man named Perkis, deported by the Judge of the Supreme Court at Yokohama, in consequence of his inability to find security to keep the peace in two householders, $200 each, for an assault there, was lodged in the gaol, pending H. E. the Governor's instructions as to what will be done with him.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 23RD, MORNING.

New Patna, $635 to $640, cash and credit; Old Patna, $625 to $630, cash and credit; New Benares, $605 to $610, nominal; Old Benares, $577½ to $582½, little doing; Malwa, $560 cash, first quality; Malwa, $600, on credit, with 6¼ to 7½ catties allowance in weight.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/3¾
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5¼ to 4/5½
Credits, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5¾

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight .... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight 74
Bank, 15 days sight 74½
Private, 30 days' sight 74¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—74½ per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,200 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,450 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 25 per share premium, ex interest.
Chinese Insurance Company—$55 per share premium, ex interest.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$350 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$34 per share premium, ex interest.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$30 per share premium, ex interest.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—14 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—35 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$70 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company—32½ per cent. discount.

SALES ON JANUARY 22ND, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Red Dates, 30 bags, at Tls. 2.6.0, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $7.85, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.
Yellow Peas, 200 piculs, at $2.00, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.
Red Dates, 30 bags, at 3.47, by Wing-yee-chong to travelling trader.
Black Pepper, 10 bags, at $13.10, by Wing-yee-chong to travelling trader.
White Wax, 1 piece, at $62.50, by Kin-tye-loong to local trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.20, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Black Dates, 30 bags, at Tls. 3.8.0, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $7.80, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Fungus, 10 bags, at $45.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Samshoo, 20 jars, at $1.48, by Sze-hop-chun to travelling trader.
Lung Ngan Pulp, 20 bags, $8.00, by Fook-wing-loong to local trader.
Shellfish, 3 cases, at $34.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.
Melon Seeds, 30 bags, at $5.10, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.
American Flour, 50 lbs, 200 bags, at $1.42, by Yee-chong to local trader.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HONGKONG.

H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis returned to the Colony in the Russian corvette *Svetlana*, together with Admiral Possiet, on the 15th inst. His present visit is entirely private. It is understood that he will proceed to Manila shortly, and will return to Hongkong to be present at the approaching Race Meeting.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Government Central School took place on the 21st instant, H. E. the Governor presiding. The school is progressing fairly, and the best hopes for its future usefulness were expressed by the Rev. Dr. Legge and other speakers at the meeting.

Low-a-pak, one of the convicts who ran away after knocking down the turnkeys in the street, has been recaptured at British Kowloong.

A steamer of 456 tons capacity, the largest yet built in Hongkong, has been launched from Messrs. Inglis & Co.'s yard on the 18th instant. Considerable interest was taken in the event, and among the visitors were H.E. the Governor, Lady and Miss Kennedy, and H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis.

The Ven. Archdeacon Gray delivered a very interesting and erudite lecture on "Arabia and its faith," at the City Hall on the 21st inst.

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Ball, Judge of the Summary Court, will leave Hongkong shortly, and it is understood that he will probably resign the post.

MACAO.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary has been circulated, giving publicity to an official telegram contradicting the report that the Governor had been recalled. The following is a translation of the number in question:—

MACAO, 17th January, 1873.

Great astonishment has been caused in Macao by a notice that H.E. Vote. do S. Januario has been superseded by Sr. Quintino de Macedo. This notice, which appeared in a Singapore paper called the *China Express*, of the 6th December, caused profound regret to all Patriotic Macaense as interrupting suddenly a government which had done so much good to this Colony, and overthrowing the hopes of the increasing-prosperity of the Colony, and the recognition of the people of Macao of the benefits of the impartial administration of H.E. Vote, do S. Januario. We are able to give the subjoined telegram which we have just received:—

"LISBON, 18th, 6h. 29m.

"The notification of dismissal is entirely void of foundation, and the Minister of Marine is quite satisfied with the administration of the Governor."

CANTON.

The *Shipping News* of the 20th instant gives the following items:

On Saturday last the Theatrical Society gave us their first entertainment of the Season, in the Library of the Club, and the place was crowded to extreme, many not being able to find seats. The pieces selected were "On the sly," and "Turn him out," and we must say that great credit is due to the Amateurs for the way in which they carried out the parts assigned to them, the get-up, and everything connected with it, was we may safely say perfect; and we hope they will continue giving us such treats as we had on Saturday last.

During last week a mandarin and some soldiers attempted to arrest some persons supposed to be kidnappers, who were residing at the Coolie Establishment at Won Sha. They entered the place, armed with knives, revolvers, &c., and took away two boys, who were locked up in the Yamen for one week, but were then released on requisition from the Consul. Two days afterwards the inhabitants called a meeting of the Kai Fong of the district at the Temple, and it was there resolved to immediately petition the Namhoi against having such an Establishment there. The Namhoi Magistrate sent a person to enquire into the matter, and on his arrival the inhabitants rose *en masse* and followed him to the Establishment, he, however, fearing the consequences of a full investigation in the presence of such an infuriated mob, satisfied himself by calling them to order, and telling them that such Establishments, for *honest* emigration, were allowed by treaty, and that this one had the sanction of the Viceroy. The mob then dispersed, swearing vengeance on the establishment, which we have no doubt they will ere long feel. We hope, however, that if they do rise against the place, that it will not be another Tientsin affair; and that it will not be the sign for a general massacre of our inhabitants at that portion of Shameen, which is but a short distance from the place.

Two kidnappers and nine pirates were decapitated at the Matow Execution Ground on Thursday morning last.

A Gazette de Macao e Timor, in a recent number, alluded to the good morning from emigration, and stated that some returned emigrants had again applied to sign contracts to return to Peru. We have under our own particular eyesight seen some of the men in question, and have conversed with them, both in their native tongue and in the Spanish language (which they speak very fluently), and the result of these conversations were that the men were willing to go back, either as cooks, boys, or in any capacity on board a vessel, but when asking them the reason of their not signing a contract the answer was—*O tratamento de culli é mucho horrible*. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

SHANGHAI.

The annual meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society took place on the 14th inst., when Dr. Wells Williams read a paper on his reminiscences in China between 183 and 1842.

There has been very stormy weather at and near Shanghai, and the above paper notes that the *Glaucus*, which, notwithstanding the gale, made the passage from Hongkong in four days, reported that in the neighbourhood of the Hieshan Islands large quantities of poles and junk wreck were floating about; and by the *Fire Queen* from Poyang Lake, it was reported that the Langshan lightship has been blown a long distance from her proper position. When last seen, she was holding her ground, though but a very short distance from the North Bank. The Customs steamer *K'ua-hsing* started at daylight on the 7th to re-moor her.

The salvage operations at the wreck of the *Tonbridge* are proceeding slowly, a quantity of cases have already been brought up and landed at the Hongkew Wharf. There are two European divers from H.M.S. *Cadmus* and one from the Customs, besides natives, employed at the work. One of the latter got into the hold a few days ago, and being unable to find his way out again, was drowned. One of the Europeans went down in search of him, but failed to find the body.

The steam-tug *Rocket* on the 6th inst. towed the British barque *G. T. Ray* up the river in a totally dismasted condition. The *G. T. Ray* was bound from Shanghai to Amoy, and sailed on the 1st instant. She had 26 passengers on board, the crew of the unfortunate *Martaban* forming a portion of this number.

The *N. C. Daily News* learns that a Naval Court of Enquiry was held at Ningpo, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Bessie Swright*. We have not been favoured with full particulars, but are told that the vessel capsized whilst under close reefed topsails, in consequence of the mud ballast shifting. The boats were launched and the crew saved their lives, but no effects, excepting the Captain's sextant. When the boats left the vessel she was still above water, but on her beam ends. The master was censured for not having the ballast properly secured before leaving Shanghai, but his certificate was returned to him.

Rinderpest is again very prevalent amongst the Shanghai cattle, no fewers than a dozen cases within the last week having come under the notice of the Inspector of Markets. On paying a visit to one slaughter-house last Monday, he observed half a carcase in a diseased condition hanging up, and the other half on a wheelbarrow about to be coveyed to Smith's market, there to be sold for the use of foreigners. The Chinamen present at the slaughter-house when the seizure was made denied all knowledge of ownership, but further investigation will be made into the matter, and we trust that, with the assistance of Chen, the guilty parties will be discovered and punished.

The Shanghai *Courier* has the following:—

It is said to be stated in the Hongkong papers, but we have not seen it, that the British Government have, with the liberality which so peculiarly distinguishes the present Ministry, presented to the Mandarin at Tongbo, to whom the shipwrecked crew of the steamer *Don* owed their lives, *a pair of Opera Glasses*, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his humane and heroic conduct. Humane and heroic it certainly was. The crew on landing had been stripped by the natives, and, naked as they were, were being kicked and cuffed and otherwise ill-treated in the street, when the Mandarin, who had once been a compradore or godown-man in foreign employ, came to their rescue, and in literal truth acted the part of the Good Samaritan, clothing, feeding and lodging them till he got the means of conveying them to Amoy. Such a service to the British Mercantile Marine and to humanity, the wealthiest Government in the world acknowledges by the present of a pair of Opera Glasses! We sincerely hope it is not true.

The steamers which during the year have been coming and going on the coast with a despatch that would have created astonishment 10 years ago, are taking advantage of the pause that annually ensues between the foreign and Chinese New Year holidays to make good the tear and wear of their last working spell. The *Peiho* went into Old Dock on the morning of the 8th, and when she undocks, the *Sin Nanzing* will take her place and undergo a general overhaul.

NINGPO.

(*Correspondent of Courier.*)

NINGPO, Jan. 9th, 1873.

As the communications from our port during the last two or three months have given you some idea of the views and relations of our community as made up of *individuals*, you will, no doubt, be pleased to hear of a cause whereon all these individualities harmoniously unite, and which reflects the *public* sentiment of our Settlement. The object which thus happily combines the centrifugal forces of our residents is a *Reading and Coffee Room for Sailors*. The need of some place where our foreign sailors could go and pass a social hour together without being exposed to low and degrading temptations, has long been felt; but, up to the present time, no way had been found to remedy the evil. The difficulty has been to know just what was needed, and in what form we could best convey "aid and comfort" to Jack ashore. This difficulty was happily solved a few days ago, by means of the following dialogue between one of our residents and a group of sailors:—

Cit.:—Good morning, boys.

Sailors:—Good morning, Sir.

Cit.:—I am sorry to hear that some of your men were very noisy and disorderly on the streets last night.

Sailors:—Yes, Sir, some of the boys got tight and made some disturbance; but they are all sorry for it this morning, Sir.

Cit.:—How much better it would be for you, when you come ashore, not to go into these low places where they keep bad brandy and whisky; you only throw away your money and bring disgrace on yourselves and on your flag.

Sailors:—The truth is, Sir, that the compradores' are the only places ashore where we can go in and sit down. They won't let us go into the Reading Room. They don't want us in their houses. We can't get into the Club; and so we go into the compradores', and get drunk for relief.

The truth and force of this rebuke have had their proper effect. The matter was talked over earnestly, and the general sentiment was, that something ought to be done immediately to wipe out this disgrace. The drinking places could not be closed up; but we might provide a room where sailors could go and sit and read and smoke, without being constantly beset by temptation. At first it was feared that our good intentions would come to nought, through the difficulty of finding a desirable room. But our difficulties vanished as we approached them. One of our oldest residents offered, as his contribution to the new enterprise, a convenient and suitable room, partly furnished. The money necessary to "run" the establishment was quickly and cheerfully subscribed; and the result of all is, a cosy, pleasant room, with a cheerful fire, newspapers, magazines and books, and smoking hot coffee to make glad the heart of poor Jack; and what is best of all, it is highly appreciated and generally patronised by those for whose good it has been opened.

I send you this brief account of our Reading and Coffee Room, Mr. Editor, partly to show how cheerfully and generously our residents, without distinction of creed or country, support a good cause; and partly that our modest example may have the effect of encouraging the friends of the sailors in Shanghai, to provide on a more generous scale some place where the sailors can feel *at home*, and thus help to charm them away from the haunts of temptation which now prove the ruin of so many.

TIENTSIN.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The thermometer Fahr. this morning at daybreak stood at 25° and it will no doubt by 2 p.m. rise to 37° or 38°. The river is open off the Settlement, and boats are to be seen going up and down. We expect the river to continue open till after Christmas. The weather remains very fine and warm during a portion of the day.

In official life there is no particular news to give. We have not yet seen the Edict appointing the Governor of Chihli to be stationed at Tientsin, but we hear from private sources that the Central Government have decided on establishing the post, as it is felt to be urgently required. Since H.E. Li Hung-chang left here for Pauting-foo, where he is to remain till China New-Year, the city has been under the charge of the Territorial Taoutai and the chief officer of the Southern Legion. Quiet reigns everywhere, in and out of town; but a great deal of misery exists amongst the county people, owing to their fields having been again covered with water, so that they could raise no crops of millet, and are suffering from want of food and fuel. Fish is very plentiful and very cheap in comparison with former years; but for a large portion of the country people that avails little, as their means are very small.

From Peking, we hear it is generally stated in official circles that the Audience Question has been conceded by the Central Government, and that the Foreign Ministers will have audiences next first Chinese moon. If this be true, the Government have acted very wisely in the matter, and their acceding to the audience will do much to foster friendly feelings between them and the Foreign Governments. Of couse all business will, as heretofore, be transacted by the Ministers of State, as the youth of the Emperor does not yet admit of his acting otherwise.

The Grain Transport Service have bought land on the East side of this river—the opposite side to the Settlement—on which to erect granaries for the storing of the Imperial rice coming from the South. The old granaries, 18 *li* up the Peiho, above Tientsin, are now unfit, owing to the floods of 1871 and 1872, to receive grain; and the Government, having been compelled to provide new accommodation, have selected a site more suitable for the requirements of the period—grain now coming by sea from the South, which it did not do when the old granaries were erected. The Chinese representative mandarins of the service are engaged in bonding the site, so that vessels can conveniently lie alongside to discharge. By the new arrangement, the grain will only require to be put into inland boats once, while formerly this had to be done twice, first from the sea junk to the granaries, and then later from the granaries to boats for Peking.

19th Dec., 1872.

CHINKIANG.

(*From the Courier's Correspondent.*)

4th January, 1873.

A storm which may be characterized as unparalleled within the experience of the oldest foreign resident has blown over this Settlement during the last two days. The wind yesterday morning rose from N.E. and continued throughout the day and last night to blow. It was accompanied by heavy showers of snow and hail. The surface of the river was soon chafed into a heavy sea, and so continued till this morning. As was to be expected great damage has been done to property both foreign and native.

The S. S. N. Co.'s hulk *Express* parted one of her anchors yesterday, while the steamer *Plymouth Rock* was alongside, and was forced on to the beach. She has not, however, received much damage. The steamer was unable, owing to the violence of the storm, to get away before 6.30 this morning. Many cargo-boats broke adrift, and were driven about in the river, some with Chinese on board, and some derelict. A lorcha went ashore on Golden Island, but has, we believe, since got off. A foreign house-boat, belonging to Shanghai, that was lying in the river close to the Settlement, was driven by the storm almost high and dry on the beach in front of the Bund. Several lives are reported lost among the native boating population, and during the greater part of yesterday a considerable quantity of wreck was floating about the river, the *débris* principally of rend boats.

Nor was the devastation confined to life and property afloat. Several native houses were completely overwhelmed by the wind; and one house in the occupation of a distinguished foreign resident experienced a ventilation more thorough than welcome by having its front blown in. The Chinese say no such storm has occurred for more than 10 years.

7 P.M.

Since writing the above, I have heard that the damage caused by the storm to life and property has been much greater than I had imagined. All the way from here to Kiangyin, native boats without number have been lost with their crews; and many of the straw houses of the peasantry have been carried bodily away.

KIUKIANG.

(*Courier.*)

No particular news from this stirring port. We understand that the Commissioner of Customs is busy making a collection of the Porcelain and Pottery for which the province is famous, for the Vienna Exhibition, and that several tons of the choicest specimens are just about to the despatched. Mr. Kopsch has been fortunate enough to secure some specimens of the Imperial Porcelain, the chaste designs and rare beauty of which must command universal admiration. It is well known that the patterns of the Imperial Porcelain are never deviated from, and some dishes we saw stamped with the five clawed dragon are, in size, dressing and finish, precisely the same as they are described in the native books 200 years ago.

Dec. 31st, 1872.

YOKOHAMA.

(*Japan Mail.*)

One of those unfortunate accidents with fire arms, seemingly impossible to account for, is reported to have occurred in the country, the untimely explosion of a gun unhappily resulting in the death of a Japanese child. It appears that Captain Purvis, R.N., and Mr. Gilbert were on a shooting excursion near Oiso. After having walked for several hours, they entered a small house outside the village in order to rest for a few minutes. Here Mr. Gilbert was induced to show his gun to a Japanese, and after explaining to him its various details he half cocked it and laid it across his knees. Within a few seconds one charge exploded, the shot striking a native boy about five years of age, entering on the right side in an oblique direction and probably lodging over the left hip. Mr. Gilbert at once saw what had taken place, and dropping the gun, picked up the child, who, however, did not fall. Captain Purvis and Mr. Gilbert both did all in their power to relieve the boy, who did not seem to suffer much, but died in about twenty-five minutes after the accident. Within a few minutes after the shot had been fired a large crowd of Japanese assembled round the house, and, on the father beginning to express some anger at the occurrence, his friends told him it was a misfortune, and that he should remain quiet. Beyond this no symptom of anger or even discontent was evinced, though the father refused some money which Mr. Gilbert, in the first excitement of the moment, offered him. The village yakunin of course soon arrived at the house, and both gentlemen gave their names and returned to Yokohama, Mr. Gilbert reporting the accident to Mr. Dohmen, H. B. M's Vice Consul in Yedo. It should be mentioned that before Mr. Gilbert left the village the father offered to compromise the affair for a few dollars, but this Mr. Gilbert very properly declined to do, subsequently expressing his wish to make, at the proper time, every pecuniary compensation in his power. The accident is much to be regretted; but it is a subject for congratulation—if congratulation be possible under such circumstances—that it was not through incautious shooting, so fruitful a source of accident in this and other countries.

It is reported that a high officer of the Government has committed suicide, on account of his inability to bear the usual scrutiny into the transactions of his department.

Rumours, pointing to irregular business connections between high native officials and foreigners, very compromising to the reputation of those officials, and, as such, detrimental to the credit of the Government and the interests of the nation, have lately been in free circulation. It would seem probable that we may shortly have to enlarge on this subject.

NAGASAKI.

On the New Year's Eve Divine service was celebrated in the British Episcopal Church, beginning at 11.30 p.m., and terminating a little after midnight. The vexatious stringency of the Customs Regulations as recently exhibited in reference to supplies of fresh provisions for H.I.R.M.S. *Svetlana* and *Vitiaz* has excited strong indignation, and an official complaint has been lodged by the Russian Navy. The Regulations for the examining of goods are also defective and otherwise objectionable. The great want seems to be proper godown accommodation. Why will not progressive Japan adopt Bonded Warehouses? The *Express* suggests a number of sensible reforms. The Customs' officials prosecuted a British merchant before his Consul, for removing goods just arrived per *Oregonian* to his premises without the requisite permit. The Consul, however, dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the Customs had not used reasonable despatch in examining the goods. A large sampan was, on the night of the 25th December, cut from its moorings in front of Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s jetty, and was found next morning at Tattagami Bay, turned upside down, and all the copper stripped off. The purchaser of the stolen copper is in custody. Small pox is prevalent in Amakusa, and the Government is urged to take measures to prevent the arrival of infected persons in this port.

Fire was discovered on the afternoon of the 4th in a coal shed belonging to the P. M. S. S. Co., in which over 2,000 tons were stored, but it was observed early, and by strenuous exertions kept under. The weather is reported to have been very bad, and one accident is noted—the upsetting of a fishing boat, by which 20 Japanese were drowned.

The P. M. S. Co.'s str. *Relief*, with her two illustrious passengers, the Princes Philip and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, arrived safely at the above port after a prolonged voyage of 3½ days.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "SEDAN."

We have been favoured with following account of the above unfortunate catastrophe:—The *Sedan* left Hongkong on the 31st Dec. at daylight, bound for Ningpo and Shanghai, and had thick and rainy weather as far as Ocksen, which she passed at daylight on the 2nd January. The weather was then getting better and clearer. She steered for the Coast, passed Scatterat Yek at about 8 a.m.; steered along the coast about four miles further, and at 9.30 the ship struck on a sunken rock, which came through the ship at the main bulkhead, lifted up the port boiler and cut through the ship's bottom about five feet, so that the engine-room filled with water immediately. The ship beginning to sink, Captain Winter ordered the boats, five in number, to be lowered. As soon as one boat was on the water, part of the men and passengers rushed into it, and sank it. The second boat left the ship with some passengers and men, all Chinese. The third left with the third officer and some men and passengers. The fourth took Capt. Boswell, late of the *Otago*, Mr. Stein, and Mr. Rebders, of the post office, under the command of the chief officer, and had also three European engineers and European carpenter on board, and a number of men and Chinese passengers. The fifth boat was lying alongside with two Malays and a European sailor; and Captain Winter was urged by some of the men and the second-officer to go on board her, and seeing it was utterly impossible to do anything more, left the wreck, carrying with him the ship's papers. He had no sooner left than the painter was cut by some of the men in the boat, and she got clear from the wreck. A number of men and passengers jumped, some into the boat, and some falling into the water. When the boat was cut clear of the wreck, there were 18 men in her, and four were picked out of the water, and it was impossible to take any more on board without sinking her. The boat was kept on the oars for some time, but the sea was so high that it was impossible to come to the wreck again. She then started for the land, in the hope of being able to land some of the men out of the boat and come again. Unfortunately, there was so much swell on the Island that it was necessary to go round to land, and before this could be effected it was already getting dark, and the shipwrecked people had to stop in the boat all night, through heavy rain and wind squalls, it being difficult to keep her clear of the breakers and the shore. Next morning at daylight, she came close to a little fishing-boat, and related the circumstances, requesting to be taken to the main land, as they had no provisions on board. Two of the fishermen came on board the ship's boat and piloted it to a little place on the Haitan Straits, called Kum-shan, where there was a small Mandarin, who supplied them with provisions. They stayed that night, and left the boat in the place in charge of the Mandarin, who gave a receipt for it. The Mandarin also gave the party two guides and four chairs, and generally acted in a very kind and friendly way. They made their way, partly in sampans and partly overland, without any special incident, to Foochow, where they arrived on Sunday, the 5th instant. The party left Foochow on Tuesday, the 7th, in the *Kwangtung*, and arrived at Amoy on the 8th, and were grieved to hear that none of the boats had arrived there. Information being conveyed to H. B. M. Consul, the British gunboat *Elk* was at once despatched to the scene of the disaster, carrying the second officer of the *Sedan* on board. They left the same day, and arrived yesterday by the *Kwang-tung*, on board of which vessel they were treated by Captain Pitman and his officers with great consideration, for which Captain Winter and the party desire to express their sincere thanks.

DR. WILLIAMS ON CHINA BETWEEN 1833 AND 1842.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The following is the paper read by Dr. Williams at the N. C. B. of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 13th inst.:—

The treatment of a subject like this is not very easy, considering that there will be many who would like to have particular information upon certain things, and others who would desire to be informed on other points; but I shall endeavour, in going over the details of those years, to give such an idea of the mode of living, and the character of the foreign community, and its relations with the Chinese, as will in some measure supply a description of the way in which foreigners lived and traded and went about in those early days. When I arrived, after a passage of 127 days, we brought three days latest news from America. It was the season when most of the tea ships arrived, and news was then thought to come in very rapidly, as it was seldom at that time of year that more than a week or two elapsed without our getting some. Within two years after, however, there was an interval of nearly 80 days, during which we heard nothing from either England or America, and one ship brought in that case nearly three months' additional news from those countries. When our ship arrived, and had anchored in the waters near Lintin I., one of the first things that happened was the coming of a boatload of cassia from Canton, to be put on board at the outside anchorage, so that when the ship arrived, the dunnage for the tea she was to take in would be ready for her. This was carried out by the Chinese. We had to send 20 miles, over to Macao, to get a pilot, and when we went up river we had the native pilots furnished by the Chinese Government from the Pilot Office at Macao. At Whampoa we saw the large fleet of the East India Company. At that time the Company had received notice that it was in future to be a political instead of a trading Company, and this being their last season, they had a large number of ships at Whampoa—the finest fleet perhaps to be seen anywhere in the world—some of which had about 70 to 90 men on board; the number of ships at Whampoa, stretching for some three miles, was about 125 in all. None were allowed to go up to Canton, indeed it was only some seven years after that, there was known to be a passage by which they could get up, so carefully had the Chinese kept foreigners ignorant of the channels. When we went to Canton, in was always by ships' boats, manned by the crews, unless you got out a pass for a dollar boat. These, which by the way always cost $4, were furnished by the compradore of the ship, and you had to report at two or three "chop-houses," as they were called. But most of the ships had their own boats, and as there were so many sailors, lascars especially, I have often seen over 100 together, who frequently for want of accommodation turned the boats upside down, in warm weather particularly, and found a sleeping place underneath or prepared their meals there. Opposite the factories a small creek ran in shore, and boats came up to the tidewaiter's station at its head, to land their passengers. The word *Factories* was applied to the foreign dwellings at Canton, not because any work was carried on, but because factors live in them. This was an old name which had been known in India and the Archipelago. As soon as the ship I was in arrived, it was reported to the Hong Merchants, that such a ship had come to Olyphant & Co., as well as the names and number of the passengers who were to stay at Canton—and these Hong Merchants became security for our good conduct. We never saw these men, but they became official security to their Government for our good behaviour, and that we should not do anything against its interests. At that time there were only 5 or 6 Hong Merchants, who were really insolvent, for the system was a contrivance on the part of the Chinese Government to secure the collection of the duties, and they became responsible for so much duty as the Government was pleased to collect from the commerce. The trade that year was, as I have said, a very large one, and the East India Company had the largest portion of it. Of its members who were then in Canton, Mr. Plowden was what was called President of the supercargoes, Sir John Davis was another, and there were several more. From 10 to 12 of these supercargoes were generally there; and of the foreign houses then there only five still exist as firms—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Dent & Co., and Turner & Co., English, and Russell & Co. and Olyphant & Co. Americans. The foreigners in Canton numbered about 250, and in contrast to the present, there was only one German and two Frenchmen. There were also a great many Parsees in proportion. Of this number of 250 or so, there were no ladies, and it was not until 1843-44 that families were allowed to take up their residence. The year before I arrived, there was an attempt made by Mr. Bannerman and others, to bring up their families from Macao, but the Chinese showed such a very determined opposition, that Mr. Bannerman got up guns from Whampoa and placed them in the Factories. These Factories were very differently constructed from anything in this part of China. Rows of houses were built close together, side by side, and the way to get to the inside houses was to go underneath. The interval between each house was sometimes 50 or 60 feet, and the upper parts were separated by partition walls running between. All these houses had been burnt in 1822, and were rebuilt by the Hong Merchants at their own expense. Howqua was the leading Hong Merchant, and was in many respects a remarkable man. In order to get anything of the Chinese, it was necessary to write a petition and to carry this to one of the gates called the Oil Gate, where it was generally received by the guard there. There was a Scotchman of great energy named Innes living at Canton, who it was said once had a petition to give in about something, and the Hong Merchants having got an idea of its nature, would not receive it when he came. Mr. Innes stayed there all day, and finding they would not receive his paper, he sent his boy to bring his bed; when they saw that, they gave in. Mr. Jardine also went with a petition on one occasion, before I arrived, and received some hard usage, some one giving him a rap on the head with a stick, but Mr. Jardine never moved as if the blow had hurt him, and so he got the name ever after among the Chinese of *t'et-tow lo-shu*, or "iron-headed old rat." This Oil Gate was frequently visited to present petitions in early days. Mr. Plowden went away by one of the ships then lying in the river, and Sir John Davis took charge, and was the last of the Presidents of the East India Company. I don't know what number he was in the series, but as the East India Company was begun in 1600, the system had been known at Canton for about 230 years. As at that time the East India Company had only, by Act of Parliament, the right to be there for purpose of trade, all other British subjects trading then often took foreign Consulates. There were thirteen Factories, in which these 250 people lived, and the area they covered was just the same as that of the base of the Pyramid, 12 acres. There was a small opening in front, where the land was taken from the river, which was the resort for a great many years of hucksters, beggars, and others, every evening, to receive the alms which the Parsees frequently distributed. From this square there was a space running back 1,000 feet or more to the first street that ran parallel to the river. Here were situated the British, French, Austrian, American, Spanish and Dutch factories, as they were called; the East India Company occupied theirs, and had a church in its precinct, where most of the foreigners assembled for worship. The ships being at Whampoa, the whole of the tea was carried down in boats, and the number of Chinese employed in connection with the trade, in this way, was very large. The year after I arrived, the East India Company having changed its character, there was a Chief Superintendent of Trade appointed, Lord Napier, the father of the present Governor of Madras. He was sent out in order to oversee the trade now thrown open to all British subjects. Sir John Davis was, I think, made the second, and among others who came out at this time was Captain Elliot, who afterwards succeeded to the post. These gentlemen arrived in China in 1834; the Chinese interpreters were Dr. Morrison and his son. Lord Napier undertook to open negotiations with the Chinese Government on terms of equality, that is, to address the Governor of Canton as the accredited representative of the British Crown. When he did so, however, the Hong Merchants demurred to receiving the letter at Oil Gate. In consequence of this difficulty the *Imogene* and *Andromache*, which were lying outside, were ordered up, and the first collision took place between the Chinese and foreign powers in modern days. There had been others in former times, but not between the Chinese and British Governments, but this was the first which opened the eyes of foreigners to the Chinese ideas of supremacy over all who came to the land. The people of Canton took a good deal of interest in this first effort to open negotiations, but there was no kind of trouble experienced from them. We were shut out, however, from communication with the ships at Whampoa—as completely closed in as rats in a trap, until Lord Napier, fearing his health would succumb, told the ships to retire, as he wished to go to Macao. Then communication was again opened, but the common people generally regarded the affair as a victory for the Chinese. Lord Napier's attempt was made in the worst season of the year, the months of August and September; and what with anxiety and the heat, he fell sick, and in order to leave Canton, he was obliged to apply for a number of the boats in which foreigners usually travelled to Macao. This business was also a perquisite of the compradores, and the boats generally went down the Inner Passage—a very beautiful trip, and a very pleasant mode of travelling—by which they got to Macao in about two days. Lord Napier, however, was exposed to a good deal of detention, before he arrived at Macao, where Lady Napier was, and he died three months after he had landed, very much regretted by all who knew him. The incident was chiefly remarkable as being the first intimation of the manner in which the Chinese wished the foreign trade to be carried on. Very few foreigners were allowed to learn the language in those days, and there was great difficulty in

meeting with natives who would teach it. My first teacher was a man of some literary attainments, and when he visited me, fearing any one might come in and discover him, he would always bring a foreign lady's shoe, so that he might pass himself off as a maker of foreign shoes. This he did for months, until he found out that the precaution was unnecessary. Others acted in the same way, and Dr. Morrison's teacher carried poison with him, in order that, if arrested for being "implicated," as the Government called it, as a traitor to the Chinese, he could prevent further torture by taking his own life. I was told this by another of Dr. Morrison's teachers, whom I subsequently employed. When I arrived to join the American mission, there were only two missionaries in China, Dr. Morrison and Dr. Bridgman. Mr. Gutzlaff had recently arrived, but at that time he was up the coast, and during the time he was in China his connection was principally with the British Government. He, however, also did a great deal of mission work. The fount of Chinese type which had been made at great expense for the printing of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary was taken up to Canton shortly before I came, but in consequence of the fears of the Chinese printers of being implicated in printing with foreign type, it was returned to Macao. An incident which occurred at this time showed the temper of the Governor. The E. I. Co.'s garden, which was rather a pleasant walk in the summer season, had been added to by extending the wall, and bringing in a bit of ground which was dry at low water. Very unexpectedly the Governor appeared in front of the factories, with a party of men, some of whom were armed with shovels. These went to work at this newly added part of the garden and shovelled it into the river, making the place as bad as before, and as the water swept the earth down it again formed a bank, which has since been a great impediment. The Governor went back into the city rejoicing that he had stopped the encroachments of the foreigners, but the Hong Merchants rather laughed at him, for what he regarded as a very valorous exploit. There were several foreigners who had been at Canton in early days, and among others, the father of Mr. T. C. Beale. He told me that when a young man he had gone up to Chusan about 1793, to bring back something left by the *Lion*, a ship of Lord Macartney's embassy, an occurrence which connects that embassy by only two lives with the period of which I am speaking. This Mr. Beale, who had lived in China over 30 years and had never been out of it, had at Macao a large collection of birds. His aviary had become quite celebrated, and was a very beautiful thing. When I first saw it, he had in it about 200 birds, nearly 20 of which were large pheasants, but in about two years after that, nearly all these pheasants died, by a murrain which was probably brought on by sudden change in the weather. Mr. Beale first sent the Reeves' pheasant to England, obtained at great expense and difficulty, had also a "medallion" pheasant and several other rare specimens. The aviary was built in front of his house, where two longan trees grew; a small pool where waterfowl could disport themselves was underneath, and altogether his place was one of the most interesting that was to be seen in China at that time. It was the usage then, as soon as the tea season was over, which was about the 1st of July, for everyone who could to go to Macao, and the East India Company's servants usually had their families. Eight or ten others kept house there, so that in July, August and September, Macao was a very general resort; the American Consul told me that in 1805 only two Europeans were left in Canton; the Parsees did not go away so much. This made the arrival of ships at the end of summer and the beginning of autumn a period of a great deal of interest. The cotton ships from India used to arrive at that time, and would anchor off Macao, which added to the pleasures of the island as a summer resort. In those days Hongkong was hardly known—very few foreigners had been there. Among other notabilities at Macao was a Swede named Ljungstedt, who wrote a history of the colony, on which he spent a great deal of labour, and it is in fact almost the only thing of the kind we have. He was the representative of the Swedish East India Company, and was a very fine old gentleman. He died at Macao, after a residence there of 35 years. There was an English painter named Chinnery, too, who furnished many reminiscences of his life in India and China; he also died at Macao. After the East India Company's charter was out, and all British subjects could carry on trade, there was a great influx of British merchants, and many new Houses were established; and up to 1842 or '43 there were few places in the East where such a number of merchants of a high intellectual grade were to be found. Among those who then lived at Canton were Mr. C. W. King, of Olyphant & Co., Mr. J. C. Green and A. A. Low, of Russell & Co., with Mr. Dent and Robert Inglis, and others. These gentlemen, when Dr. Morrison died, took a great interest in establishing a society in his honour, called the Morrison Education Society, which was principally supported by Mr. Lancelot Dent, who, with Mr. Jardine and Mr. Matheson, did a great deal to promote it, for many years. They also did much for the Medical Missionary Society established by Dr. Parker, in 1835, and these institutions owed to them a great deal of their success. Mr. Turner, who died at Macao in 1837, also took great interest in these enterprises. When the Superintendent of Trade, in the person of Lord Napier, was so badly treated by the Chinese, the Superintendency was removed to Macao, till better days could be brought about; and there the Superintendent lived for some time, having a clerk at Canton to receive ships' papers and carry on the business of the Consulate.

During 1837-38, the proceedings of the Chinese Government to put down the Opium trade began to attract attention, and in connection with this, one thing deserves mention. There was a high officer at Peking named Hü Nai-tsi, a Chinese of a good deal of character, who, in a careful memorial, advised the Emperor to put a stop to the system of smuggling going on along the whole coast, by legalising the traffic. The arguments he made use of were very creditable to him, considering that he had never seen a foreigner and probably knew little about trade. However, the question had so much interest for the Chinese Government, that the Emperor sent out a kind of circular to all the principal officials in the provinces, asking their opinion as to accepting or rejecting this proposal. Hü Nai-tsi belonged, I think, to the Board of Rites, but as his name was then for the first time brought prominently forward, one does not know what real position and weight he had. It took two years to get the various answers from the officials, and the majority decided against the memorial, basing their opinion on the effects of the opium upon the people—that it was bad in every respect—was draining the country of its strength and money, and it was best therefore to put the trade down. The Emperor appointed Lin, who had been recently Governor of this province, and a man whose papers in the Peking *Gazette* had already attracted the attention of Foreigners. Dr. Morrison said the best official paper he had ever seen was one in which Lin reported how, as Governor of Kiangsu, he had gone through the country during a period of distress caused by floods, and describing the state in which he found matters and the starving condition of the people. Lin was invested with absolute powers over this question, and sent to Canton; and it was pitiable to anyone who knew the whole question, as most foreigners there did, to see what ignorance the Chinese showed; it was hard to say whether this could most be regarded as their misfortune or their fault. The Governor at Canton had obtained information about the principal dealers in opium from the Hong Merchants, about 2 or 2½ years before Commissioner Lin came. There had been 9 or 11 whose names were sent in, selected no doubt as the Hong Merchants thought fit, and among these were the names of three who never had anything to do with this trade. The Hong Merchants were on the whole in a very difficult situation, being in the place of buffers between the Governor-General and Hoppo and the Foreigner, and going constantly between the one and the other, they wanted to please both—the Foreigners with whom they traded, and the Governor-General who could take their lives, so that their position was not an easy one to fill. The Foreigners whose names were sent in were ordered to leave the country or be deported, and it was noticed particularly by the natives when Commissioner Lin arrived, that there was not one of them in Canton, they had either left or gone to Macao. There was Mr. Jardine and some others, one American, Mr. Gordon, who had then left, and Mr. Turner, founder of the house of Turner and Co., who had just died at Macao—an occurrence which the Chinese of course regarded as a proof of the anger of Heaven against such people. When Lin arrived, he went about his work like a man determined to do it, but as ignorant of how to do it as could well be imagined. The trade was very dull at the time; the people were afraid to have anything to do with it; and Lin at first kept himself incognito for about a fortnight, and got such information as he could, though, obtained by this means, it was about as incorrect as it could be. Instead of addressing the Foreign Consuls, Captain Elliot, and others who had charge, he went to work in this underhand way, and the first thing we knew was that all Foreigners were shut up in the factories, just as in Lord Napier's time. It was a startling day for us when this order came. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a man went through all the Factories crying out in Chinese, (without first having spoken to any foreigner,) warning the native servants in our employ to leave the place, and in less than two hours all had cleared out. A line of boats was put along the side of the river, so that escape should be impossible in that direction. At this time there were probably about 300 residents living there, and we had to depend almost wholly on the Parsee servants, who, knowing the language a little, could go into the native market behind the Factories and get some things, but not enough for our requirements, and everyone was obliged to look into his storeroom and see what supplies were there. We had considerable trouble in getting water, and what with laying table, washing dishes, and trying to cook, the community thought it had a hard time. Lin took compassion on us and sent a lot of pigs, sheep, poultry, &c., but the Foreigners would not touch them and most of them starved in front of our houses. The Hong Merchants probably told him at last that this kind of treatment would not do any good. Captain Elliot was at Macao at the moment, but he came up and took charge of affairs; and no doubt Lin was very glad to get a responsible head to deal with. It is hardly necessary to recount the measures he took, by which the opium then in Chinese waters, amounting to 20,283 chests, was given up. This was done at a place below the Bogue Forts, in the summer of 1839, and while Lin's endeavours to put down the trade were going on, the Foreigners were kept in very carefully, but without any restriction on their movements within their own little limits; the ships were supplied with food; nobody fell sick, nor was any real injury sustained by anyone during the three months' blockade. It was only however when the matter had been taken up by Captain Elliot that the people were allowed to leave, and a certain number of them, I don't remember who, were told never to return. Very few Foreigners who have come out here were superior in ability as officials, or in other respects better fitted to carry out such an affair, than Captain Elliot. He had already lived 5 years in Canton, having come there in 1834, and this stay in the country had given him a very good idea of the character of the Chinese. He had also for his constant companion and adviser John R. Morrison, Dr. Morrison's son, a man whom every one who knew him, liked, and one whom I myself regarded with a cordiality for which it would be difficult to find expression. Having been born in China, his knowledge of the people and their language fitted him admirably to take the place of his father, to whom in some respects, indeed, he was superior. Dr. Morrison, the father, died in 1834, about a year after I arrived, but the son I knew very intimately. Captain Elliot was the first to come in contact with the fixed ideas of the Chinese respecting their supremacy over all nations—an idea which had grown up with them from their earliest days, and which appears in all their books; and it could not be wondered at that they thought themselves superior to the few Foreigners assembled at Canton, persons devoted to trade, which, as you probably know, is the lowest of the four grades into which the Chinese divide society. The notion was a necessary consequence, partly of the way in which we were treated, partly of the way in which we had submitted ourselves to the position we were then placed in relatively to them. I remember talking to a Chinese who expressed the greatest surprise that a man not born in China could speak Chinese, believing that he could not regulate the organs of voice; and the people generally had extraordinary ignorant ideas of foreign communities. All this was not agreeable when you come to combat them in their opinions; but still we felt that there was no danger of attack from the temper of the people, when we were shut up by Lin's orders. A little while before that there had been an attempt made to show what dealing in opium brought on natives; and the year before these events I had attended the execution of a man, at Macao, who was strangled, with great formality, in the presence of many thousands of natives, for buying sold opium. That not being considered sufficient, a man was brought out in front of the Factories in 1839 an attempt made to put him to death, but some of the Foreigners heard of it and interfered, so that those who had him in their custody were afraid and carried him into one of the side streets, where they executed him. They then carried his body back to the officials and reported it. On this occasion a great crowd, perhaps two thousand people, assembled in front of the Factories, in a great state of excitement at the interference with the execution, and very soon began to show signs of riotousness. They laid hold of the balustrade in front of Russell & Co.'s and the Old English as it was called, tore it down, and began to throw bricks at the houses. In a very short time these front houses would have been pillaged, but notice was sent to the officials in the city, and the prefect soon arrived in his chair, with no more than half a dozen attendants, as we see officials here. He came out suddenly by the alley called Hog Lane, and sitting in his chair simply waved his hand over the crowd, which retired as a flock of sheep would before a mastiff. The lictors caught about six of them as they were escaping, and, throwing them down, gave them a bambooing, and thus the Factories were saved from probable pillage. This incident occurred, I think, about a month before Lin's arrival, and as it showed a readiness for resistance on the part of Foreigners it excited the authorities a good deal. Lin came out very soon with his proclamations showing how the Emperor regarded the trade, and after two or three of these, he shut us all up. Captain Elliot saw that now was the time when he could bring the whole question to an issue, and it showed his talent and appreciation of the difficulty that he felt convinced that access must be had to the Central Government, and that by taking the responsibility of giving up the opium, he would force the British Government to proceed to negotiate directly with the Chinese Government. It may be observed that the whole intercourse was carried on before between a corporate Company and the Hong Merchants, which so far was all that was necessary, but as soon as all British subjects—and they held the largest interest—could engage in the trade, a new state of things arose. By taking the responsibility he then did, Captain Elliot was able to begin setting the relations between Foreigners and the Chinese upon the basis we now are, and it is I think the best that could be attained, considering the whole circumstances of the case. Personally, Captain Elliot had a very great objection against the traffic in the drug. He had examined its results and felt that it was one of those trades which would cause great injury to the Chinese, unless a very strong moral restraint could be imposed on the use of opium, which was not at all likely. When Lin got the opium, he had a large tank made, near the Bogue, and filled with salt water, and the whole quantity of 20,283 chests was there destroyed. While he was overseeing its execution, he sent to Macao for Dr. Bridgman, to come up and see him. We had taken the Mission press to Macao, as soon as Foreigners were allowed to leave Canton. Captain Elliot required all British subjects to leave, and before the 1st of August all had gone. A few Americans and some others, merchants, remained, so that trade was carried on in a measure, and the intercourse kept up. Lin had sent for Dr. Bridgman at the suggestion of one of his scholars, who could talk English very well, and was employed by Lin in translating the newspapers and obtaining for him all the information he could. Of all the Chinese officials I have seen, Lin was the finest looking, and he made most impression by what he did. He was a very superior man for a Chinese, that if he had been better informed would have come out of the ordeal of arranging this difficult matter much more creditably, but his ignorance was too great. In his pride, however, having got full permission from the Emperor to do anything he liked at that distant part of the Empire, he proceeded rashly, and by this time he began to think he had got hold of a subject too big for him, and sent for Dr. Bridgman. When the Doctor arrived, Lin wanted him to take a letter to Captain Elliot, which he agreed to do, if he were told what was in it; he was not, he said, going to carry letters like a postman. But the letter was not ready, and Lin never did send it; he however wrote one to the Queen of England—a very curious production, of which a copy was sent to her by the ship *Royal Saxon*. It showed the dilemma he was in, and how he wished the Queen to put a stop to the trade.

During these few years the trade generally had increased, and so had the intercourse of Foreigners with Chinese along the coast and elsewhere. I may refer here to the cruise of the *Lord Amherst* under Mr. Hugh H. Lindsay, the founder of the house of Lindsay & Co. Mr. Lindsay had gone up the coast in 1832, with Mr. Gutzlaff as his interpreter, and his voyage had brought to our knowledge a great many places and their condition, of which we had before known nothing. It is surprising on looking back to see how ignorant we were of such places as Swatow, Amoy, Chinchew, Foochow, and in fact all up to Shanghai; the coast indeed was about as unknown as any in the world. That was the first careful voyage made to the North, and after that many small vessels went up and down, chiefly laden with opium. This traffic brought into notice a great variety of places, and made the people to a greater or less extent acquainted with Foreigners. Still the number of people learning Chinese was very few; I don't remember more than five, except the Portuguese in Macao, who of course talked it as they did their own language, but seldom learned the written character. Of these five, one was a clerk in Jardine, Matheson's, named Robert Thom, who died at Ningpo in 1845, as British Consul. Mr. John Morrison was the principal dependance, and Mr. Gutzlaff was employed by others. When the war broke out in 1843, these three gentlemen were the only interpreters to be had, but they were all well fitted for the duty, especially Morrison, and when the British fleet went to Taku with Capt. Elliot and met Keshing, Morrison had no difficulty in conversing with him. The Chinese took every precaution against Foreigners learning the language. During the time I was in Canton, I had charge of the Mission Printing-office, with Dr. Bridgman. He and Dr. Morrison and his son were the principal contributors, as they were the founders of the *Chinese Repository* in 1832, and wrote for it afterwards. Besides this, there were two newspapers; one the *Canton Register* and the other the *Canton Courier*. The latter had a brief existence; it was conducted by Mr. Wood, an American. He wrote something against the East India Co. in 1833, who thereupon stopped their subscription of 12 copies, and he had to stop his paper. The advertisements in neither of these journals were numerous, being confined chiefly to the movements of ships on the berth. There were but two shops, one kept by a Mr. Markwick, the other by a Mr. Edwards. The former kept all the foreign goods usually required by the residents. There was a chaplain to the Company who preached at Canton during the winter season and in the summer at Macao, but Dr. Bridgman maintained service all the year round. Another paper, called the *Canton Press*, was established in 1836, and the two carried on a good deal of controversy, and, by the help of Morrison and others, they obtained valuable information about the Chinese. One of the partners of Dent & Co., Mr. Robert Inglis, devoted much of his time to collecting such notes from the Canton newspapers and also from one printed at Malacca, most of it having been furnished by Dr. Morrison, up to 1831, and made a very interesting series of articles about what he called the modern history of China. The *Chinese Repository* provided a means of publishing those articles; and it may be worth mentioning that the *Repository*, for the whole 20 years of its existence, up to the year 1851, was controlled and the work chiefly supplied by Dr. Bridgman and myself. It was printed at the office of which I had charge, without the help of funds from abroad of any kind. The office was maintained by the works that it produced, of which the *Repository* was one. During the last three or four years of the periodical, its issue involved an annual deficit of about $300, and at the end it had only a list of 300 subscribers, which hardly enabled it to pay for the printing. Other papers however had arisen, and it was brought to a close. The work of Foreign Missions, with which I was connected, was then hardly known among the Chinese, it could scarcely be said to have opened till after the treaty of Nanking. Dr. Morrison used to have worship with his servants, but it was as it were by stealth; and he had near him only two converts when he died in 1834. The fears of the common people in respect of teaching us Chinese were such that though they well understood what we said, they would often reply in English. But by and by they found that there was nothing to fear. Residence at Canton in those days was very pleasant. We lived close together in the Factories, quite happily, perhaps because we were so confined. The interchange was exceedingly agreeable; and as the hot season came in, everyone looked forward to getting the cool sea breeze at Macao. We could take walks round the city or go up the river in boats and wherries. The first time I went around the city walls, was with Dr. Bridgman and two others, when we were robbed without any ceremony, but we had half expected as much, and so did not carry valuables. It was no uncommon occurrence for people who ventured into the back streets to be robbed, but other violence was not offered. Going up into the country, we found that talking to the people calmed their fears of us, but it was surprising that we should have lived so long there and been so little known. When some of the Missionaries got into the City in 1858, they found many natives who had never heard that places were opened outside were preaching went on, or that foreigners could speak Chinese. As a people, the Chinese are rather afraid of venturing out of their ordinary limits, and even in Peking, where the Legations are, hundreds of the natives in remote parts of the city have never even seen a Foreigner, there being no reason why they should go into those streets where they are met. In December 1842, the the Chinese burnt down the English factory at Canton, which was rebuilt in 1846; the others were not so treated, and remained till 1856, when Governor-General Yeh set them on fire. I was in Canton within three days of this event, and the Governor had assured the Foreigners that no injury was to be done them, but it was plain that he had concluded to commit this outrage. By it, the works printed at my office, between 6,000 and 7,000 volumes, were destroyed. The work done in Canton, however, up '41-42 was a good preliminary, as showing the Chinese what Foreigners intended, and we may look back now and see that the gradual opening of the country was best for both parties. It was necessary, above all things, that the ignorance of the Chinese should be removed. One great fear of the Manchu dynasty had doubtless been that some Foreign nation would play them the same trick they had played the Ming dynasty in 1644; and by making conquest our ultimate object, while our professions of peace and amity were hollow, would thrown them off their guard. If such a fear pervaded their councils, it may in a measure account for what they did. That fear has now, I think, worn away. At the time Lin came down there was no idea that Foreigners would be able to resist the Chinese; their belief was that England, France and Holland were the small countries drawn on the map, and that the United States did not exist because it was not to be found there. Besides, the Americans had no king, so that there was no fear of anything they might do. When the British fleet went to the North, the officials began to fear that the idea of conquest was a real one, and that Foreigners were stronger than they had supposed; and in their great ignorance they did not know what to do. There was, however some valuable experience being gained by Lin, Keshen, Keying, Ilipu, and other men who had to do with Elliot and Pottinger; and the gradual opening of China, from the time I arrived in 1833 to the present, has, there is no doubt in my mind, been for the safety and good of the Chinese nation. Captain Elliot, in ransoming Canton in 1841, probably did a wise thing, for there were many points to be considered; the tea trade was all at that place, and a great variety of interests connected with it besides. It was felt that the quarrel was with the Chinese Government and people at Peking. If Canton were destroyed, they would care as little about it as they do when the Panthays attack Tali-foo in Yunnan, or the Mahomedans make a rising in Kansuh. When Amoy was occupied there was evidence that the people knew really nothing of the political difficulties; for when two American missionaries, Dr. Abeel and Bishop Boone, who could speak their dialect, visited them, they at once asked what the English wanted, and on being told, they came back to their business. With such ignorance all over the country, it is not surprising there have been mistakes on the part of the Chinese, and very sad ones too. In these remarks, I have endeavoured to give an idea of the position which Foreigners held towards the Chinese up to 1841, and those prominent features which have impressed themselves most upon my mind; and I have no doubt the gradually enlarged intercourse begun by that war was one of the events which has better than it would have been had a more extended one been obtained at first, with all the wrong ideas of the people and rulers. I hope that the longer it goes on the more it will be for the mutual advantage of all concerned.

Mr. Medhurst said—Gentlemen,—I am requested by the Chairman to make a few remarks, and am happy to respond to the call. My experience of China goes back to about the close of the period which Dr. Williams has made the subject of his lecture. I arrived on the very night of that riot which he describes, when a number of people attempted to strangle a poor man for having dealt in Opium, and were prevented from doing so by the Foreigners in front of the Factories. That was my first sight of China, and I look upon it as the first step that was made to arrest the assumptions of the Chinese, and I agree with Dr. Williams that it was also the first step that startled them about the strength of the Foreigners. Since that time very great strides have taken place in our relations with China. If the Foreigners of those days could possibly be made to see and know China as we now know it, they would be as much startled as one of our own ancestors would be if he could see railways and telegraphs in full operation. But notwithstanding the strides progress has made, we are still stationary on one point that Dr. Williams has noticed, the assumption of supremacy by the Chinese. That is still left, but it is to be hoped that the present year will see a solution to that also; and when that is over, we shall have nothing more to hope for but a more extended intercourse with the Chinese and the consolidation of our friendship with them. In rising now to propose a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Williams for his very graphic description of our relations with the Chinese of the past, I may say that I think we owe him our thanks not only on that account, but for being one of our most able pioneers in these relations, as a missionary, as a diplomatist, and for that great footprint in the sands of time, the *Chinese Repository*, which is still, I think, the best authority on Chinese matters. I have great pleasure therefore in proposing that the thanks of the meeting be offered to Dr. Williams. (Applause.)

Dr. Macgowan said—I think we may felicitate ourselves in having the Chinese Repository still with us—a living Repository on all that is yet known of the Chinese. Nestor of old could afford to impart instruction to men of three generations;—our Nestor imparts instruction to men of the sixth generation, perhaps, as generations of foreigners are counted in China. Dr. Williams referred to two institutions, one of which the present residents in China are familiar with. You all know and see the good effects of the Medical Missionary Society; it still lives and prospers. The Morrison Education Society, the monument of the First Protestant Missionary to China, raised by British merchants, still makes its influence felt, though it does not now exist. It is to it we owe the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States—which is to be followed up by missions to other countries. The leading spirit who suggested that enterprise was one of the pupils of the Morrison Society. It would be a work of supererogation in me to attempt to follow our friend in his description, as I belong, perhaps, to the new era, and came just when the clouds of the war began to disappear, after the Treaty of Nanking, but I have sufficient knowledge of China to be able to appreciate the information which Dr. Williams has communicated; and I would sit down after one remark, suggested by those made by the oldest foreign resident in China and the next in point of time, Mr. Consul Medhurst. It has no doubt occurred to many, as to myself, that the opinion of those eminent sinologues is favourable to the Chinese. It is a fact, that as Foreigners study the language and become intimate with the Chinese, the more favourable is their opinion of the people among whom we dwell. That is the opinion of the two gentlemen we have just had the pleasure of hearing, and to my mind it bears more favourable testimony in behalf of the Chinese people than could be afforded by a congress of ethnologists.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL SCHOOL.

On the 21st inst. the annual examination of Scholars at the Central School took place, and was followed by the usual distribution of prizes. The examination commenced at 10 a.m., and while we were present the scholars in the upper classes displayed a sound knowledge of geography and arithmetic. The pupils traced the journey by the steamers via Suez to China with few slips, and one of them drew an outline map of Asia, putting in the chief rivers and some of the leading cities. In arithmetic, sums of some difficulty in vulgar fractions and decimals were worked with a large proportions of "rights," and in very fair time.

At twelve o'clock H.E. the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Machin, the private secretary and formerly tutor to H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis, arrived, simultaneously with various visitors. Among those present were the Chief-Justice, the Acting Colonial-Secretary, the Acting Registrar-General, the Acting Surveyor-General, Rev. Dr. Legge, Rev. Dr. Eitel, Rev. H. Kidd, A. Lister, Esq., &c. &c. We were sorry, however, to observe that only two ladies came to witness the proceedings.

His Excellency the Governor having taken his seat on the dais in the School Room, invited Mr. Machin to put some questions to the pupils, and that gentleman put two of the scholars through an examination in English reading, in a masterly manner. The result was highly satisfactory, both pupils replying readily to the searching questions which were put.

After this the scholars and visitors adjourned to the Lecture Hall, where his Excellency proceeded to distribute the prizes, making appropriate remarks to the various successful candidates. In giving the prize presented by Mr. Ohun-a-yin, for regularity, discipline and order, he observed that Mr. Stewart had stated there were a great many who came up to the conditions, and he was glad to observe this evidence of good conduct in the school; all could come up to the proper standard in this, though all could not be equally clever.

The following is the list of successful candidates:—

SPECIAL PRIZES.

I. Best Scholar in School.—Kom Chü-seung, Watch, presented by Government.

II. Greatest Progress.—Ch'an Ati, Watch, presented by Sir R. G. MacDonnell.

III. Translation.—U-Lai-ün, Watch, presented by Hon. C. C. Smith.

IV. Best English Scholar.—Norberto de Souza (disqualified by conditions of Prize); Kom-Chu-seung; Ch'an A-fu, Gold Pencil Case, presented by "A Friend of the School."

V. Regularity, Punctuality and Good Conduct.—Lo A-ts'eung, Williams' Dictionary, presented by Mr. Ch'an A-yin; Ch'an Mankwong, Inkstand, presented by Third Master.

VI. Best English Speaker and Writer.—U Lai-un; Kom Chu-seung; Ch'au A-fu; Siu A-sin, Williams' Dictionary, presented by Mr. Ch'an A-yin.

VII. Drawing.—Celidonio dos Remedios, Drawing Materials, presented by Mr. J. J. dos Remedios; Ch'an A-fu; U Lai-un; Norberto de Souza; Siu A-sin; Kom Chu-seung; Florentino dos Remedios, Math. Instruments.

VIII. Chemistry.—Norberto de Souza, Gold Pencil Case, presented by Head Master.

ORDINARY PRIZES.

I. CLASS.

Kom Chu-seung.
Ch'an Afu.
U Lai-un.
Ch'an-Aku, Field Glass, presented by Hon. J. Smale.
Wong Apat, Watch, presented by Hon. J. G. Austin.
Leung Taz-ki, Field Glass, presented by Hon. J. G. Austin.

II. CLASS.

Leung Kam-ts'un, Watch.
Ch'an Shu-fan, Silver Pencil Case.
Ch'an A-lai.
Li Ju-wing, Ivory Pencil Case.
Phineas Grimble, Book, presented by Mr. Hyndman.
Ernesto Remedios, Book, presented by Mr. Romano.

III. CLASS.

Kwok Kan-tai, Watch.
Ch'an A-bing, Ivory Pencil Case.
Chau Kwok-ts'un, Thermometer.
J. Ozorio, Writing Case, presented by Mr. J. J. dos Remedios.

IV. CLASS.

Lan-a-su, Watch.
Wong-kam-mau, Ivory Pencil Case.
Lam-a-ping, Inkstand.
Eugenio Hyndman.
W. Remedios, Writing Case, presented by Mr. Romano.

V. CLASS.

Wat-ying-pan, Field Glass.
Lo-a-tat, Inkstand, presented by Mr. F. Remedios.
Ng-a-him, Thermometer, presented by Mr. F. Remedios.

VI. CLASS.

Cheung-Aho, Thermometer, presented by Mr. Gerrard.
Ho-mak-heung.
U-Asham, Inkstand, presented by Mr. F. Remedios.
Ho-U-shang, Thermometer, presented by Mr. F. Remedios.

VII CLASS.

Lo-sik-ling, Atlas.
Ku-up'ing, Inkstand, presented by Mr. F. Remedios.
Lo-ts'an-tsoi, Ivory Pencil Case.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

U-ting-fan, Pocket Knife.
Kwok-a-lok, Inkstand, presented by Mr. F. Remedios.
Ch'an-a-shing, Chalmers' Dictionary.

CHINESE CLASS.
Fortnightly Examination.
SPECIAL PRIZES.

I. CLASS.

Ip A-hon, Gold Pencil Case.

II. CLASS.

Ch'an A-hing.
Leong Kam-tsun.
Leong Yung-hau, (disqualified for copying).
Ho Mah-heung, Atlas.

ORDINARY PRIZES.

I. CLASS.

Ch'an U-fai, Watch, presented by Mr. Wong Tso-leung.
Ch'an Alai, Watch, presented by Mr. Wong Tso-leung.
Ip Cheuk-in, Field Glass, presented by Mr. Wong Tso-leung.

II. CLASS.

Chin A-ki, Watch.
Cheung A-ho.
Lo Seh-ling.
Man Tai-yau, Atlas.
Chau Keok-fui, Pocket Knife.

III. CLASS.

Ch'an Ngai-hin, Field Glass.
Leung U-hing, Pocket Knife.
Tung A-tah, Pocket Knife.

IV. CLASS.

Wat Tak-lim, Ivory Pencil Case.
U Ying-fan.
Tse Yun-tah, Pocket Knife.
Au Man-chan, Pocket Knife.

CHINESE CLASS FOR OTHERS THAN CHINESE.

1st Division.

J. Rozario, Atlas.
Eugenio Pereira, Pencil Case.
Alfred Hyndman and Norberto de Souza, Pencil Case.

2nd Division.

Eugenio Hyndman, Ivory Pencil Case.
Sheik Akbar, Pencil Case.
Henrique Hyndman, Pencil Case.

Having distributed the various prizes as above, his EXCELLENCY stated he had much pleasure in saying a few words, but would prefer that some of the gentlemen present, who had shown themselves really the friends of the institution, should have the opportunity of addressing the assembly. He would only beg the boys to remember that every hour of idleness was so much time lost, and which could never be regained. They had great opportunities and excellent masters, who took deep interest in their welfare—an interest which was rational and sensible, guided by sound sense and directed to those things which would prove of the most practical and useful nature in after life. Many of the scholars had been awarded watches, and it would be well for them to remember that every hour which these watches marked their life and time was fleeting away, and that time never could be retraced. Any boy, in however humble a capacity, might succeed by patience and perseverance. He understood from Mr. Stewart that the greatest difficulty that had to be contended against was the uncertain time for which the scholars stayed. Just as they were getting on they were often induced by a few dollars to go away. He would impress this upon all the boys, and hoped they would impress it on their parents. It was far better to sacrifice a few dollars than lose the great advantages which could be gained by remaining a longer time. This difficulty was felt in all countries. A little learning was a dangerous thing, and he read that in the sense that the more learning a man had, the less danger there was of his going wrong. They had the means of learning and as to their conduct of life, he would not speak of that, though perhaps others might. The great object of this institution was to teach the children without interfering in any way with religious scruples. He wished the boys happiness during their holidays, and hoped they would return at the end of them thoroughly prepared to undertake work again.

His EXCELLENCY then said he would be glad if any others present would address the boys, on which

Rev. Dr. LEGGE rose, and said: I had not intended to speak, but am yet glad that I have been called upon by his Excellency to say a few words, for two reasons. First, the consideration that I may perhaps never again have an opportunity of being present at the close of a session of this Central School, and it will be a pleasant recollection with me that, before going home, I had an opportunity of looking on the faces of so many boys here who, I can well believe, will have useful opportunities in after life. The other reason is, that I have been intimately concerned in the educational movements which culminated in this school. I can look back many years to a time when the Government had many schools, but found that an efficient superintendence was needed. That was the origin of the system now established, and carried out so efficiently by the teachers who have the direction of this institution. I was instrumental myself in getting the system established. If I had not been the particular person to advocate it, no doubt it would have come about, because it was the natural growth of the attempts made by Government to do good for the native people in the island. However, in this Central School and in the villages, the object of the Government has been realized more than I ever expected in Hongkong, and I auspice a great future for this school. Out of it will grow an institution as much superior to this as this is to the institutions of former years. To the pupils, I will only give one counsel in addition to those of his Excellency. I have had much experience in conducting education here in Hongkong, and it has taken up a great part of my time. There were two difficulties. First, I found in trying to give Chinese lads a knowledge of English, that they would persist in speaking Chinese when out of school. I tell you, if you wish to get a good hold of English, you must make an agreement not to speak Chinese amongst yourselves, in the play-ground or wherever you meet. In the next place, I experienced a difficulty in seldom finding Chinese boys when out of school carrying on their studies at home. Now when I was a lad—and I may say it with regard to all the gentlemen here present—what I learnt by the help of masters at school, I continued to think about at home; and it was scarcely one half of what I carried away in the session that I learnt at school during the day. So it must be with you. You must study out problems at home, and then come back and surprise the masters with the progress you have made over night; and your getting on in this way will be extensive, thorough and real. If you think of this counsel and carry it out, I am sure that every year a more remarkable and astonishing progress will be made by you in your various studies. I have seen more than one generation of boys grow up in Hongkong, and I believe that through the labours of this school, and other instrumentalities of education, there will grow up a generation of Chinese better than any in the past for sound knowledge and good moral principle and that the influence of this society for good will be felt not only in Hongkong, but will extend to an extent which we cannot now appreciate, to the public feeling and principle of China itself. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. SMALE said he could not help feeling some pride that he was an Englishman, and he hoped the Chinese boys would feel that it was something that a nation should come and plant its banner of education on this little rock. This was only one of the places throughout the world in which England was doing for the native what she was trying to do here, and he wished to impress on the Chinese boys here, that it was for their good and out of pure love for them that we have conferred this benefit on them. When he saw so many boys who had prizes conferred on them, he could not but think it right to impress upon them the advantages of good and proper conduct. If they looked at the conduct of the boys who had gained the prizes, they would feel it was impossible to get prizes without a high tone, and that good general conduct was the broad means to gain them. On the other hand, if they noticed those who had been disgraced, they would see how the want of this moral tone had in most cases been the cause of the shortcoming. He was sure his Excellency would feel that so large a school, as this had only been brought to its present state through a great deal of difficulty, and he was sure that we owed this mainly, if not entirely, to the excellent conduct, tact, and talent of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. MACHIN then rose and said: His Excellency having called upon me to say a few words, I have great pleasure in complying with his desire, but, after the excellent words of admonition you have already heard, there remains but little for me to add. I will, therefore, only detain you a few minutes by alluding to the impression I received on my two visits to this school. On the former occasion I found you at work; I come here to-day and see the result of that work. Both visits have been equally satisfactory. I am sorry I did not see more of the examination to-day, but I was very much struck by what I did see. It is of course of very great importance in a school such as this that the pupils should acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language. It was surprising to me to see in the instance of one pupil that he was able to show a perfect knowledge after only three years and a half. Looking over the papers, and enquiring the result from your worthy master, I found it equally satisfactory. He knows very well that education does not consist in teaching merely; that it is not learning alone, but something more that a man requires to enter into society, that is, to show that he is worthy of the confidence of his fellow-citizens by a course of good moral conduct. Another point struck me to-day, and that was to find that he had great difficulty in selecting the pupil most worthy of the prize for good conduct, punctuality and order. This remarkable fact shows that there are a large number of boys who understand the high value of good conduct and discipline. I think, perhaps, by my saying these few words, you may be, and hope you will be, encouraged to continue in the same course which has led to such satisfactory results. Although I may probably not be back again in these parts, I shall always feel great interest in this school, and hope always to hear as satisfactory reports of the scholars as now. (Applause).

Mr. Stewart then briefly thanked H.E. the Governor and the other visitors for their attendance, and the interest they manifested in the schools, and the proceedings terminated.

LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL.

A most interesting and well written lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening at the City Hall, by the Venerable Archdeacon Gray, upon the subject of "Arabia and her faith." A large number of people had assembled to hear the reverend gentleman's dissertation on this very wide subject, and notwithstanding that the lecture was nearly two hours and-a-half long, it was listened to with the most profound attention to the close.

The lecturer commenced by defining the geographical position of Arabia, and proceeded to mention its division by Ptolemy into Arabia Petræa, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Felix. Of these the first was much the smallest in extent, and the second was a vast desert with a few green spots. Arabia Felix was more fertile and larger than either of the other divisions. The lecturer next shewed from various Biblical quotations when the term Arabia was first used to designate the country now known by that name, and noted some speculations as to the derivation of the word. He then described in detail the principal mountains, Sinai, Horeb, Hor, and Seir, quoting largely from the most interesting books of travel relating to these spots. The Desert of Sinai was made the subject of special observation, and very interesting details were given describing the celebrated inscriptions on the rocks, speculating as to their origin and antiquity, together with a graphic description of the soil parched under a tropical sun, of the cool and the hot suffocating winds, the remarkable mirages, &c. After noting some of the chief products of Arabia, as coffee, chiefly exported from Mocha; manna, a farinaceous deposit; the vine, and various cereals; the audience were next carried back to historic times when the wealth of Arabia, arising from its extensive commerce, was proverbial. The mineral products, iron and lead, were next mentioned, and then the animals, of which the horse and the camel were specially spoken of. The inhabitants he divided into two classes, the pure Arabs, and those whose blood was mixed with the Egyptian. The better to illustrate the habits of life distinctive of the people, he quoted the prophecy to the effect that Ishmael should be a wild (or wild ass) man, his hand against every man and every man's hand against him, and yet that he should dwell in the presence of all his brethren. This very exactly described a people who had resisted successfully every attempt to subjugate them. These attempts were referred to at length, bringing the history of the country down to the time of Mahomed. The next part of the lecture was devoted to a history of the religions prevalent from time to time in Arabia. Anciently the Arabians appeared to have worshipped Jehovah, but they afterwards fell into greater and greater depths of idolatry. In these early times many were converted to the Jewish faith, and Christianity was preached in the country by some of its first apostles. After this a new religion arose, partly borrowed from Judaism and partly from Christianity. It was propagated by Hassan Mahomed. Of the life of this remarkable man the reverend lecturer proceeded to give a detailed sketch, and contrasted it with that of Jesus. The articles of the Moslem creed were described as the unity of God, the existence of angels and of good and evil genii, a belief in the sacred writings, especially the Koran, the mission of prophets and apostles, a general resurrection, and the doctrine of predestination. The lecture closed with a life-like picture of the modern Mahommedan votary, carrying out the duties imposed upon him by his faith.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER "SUAL."

The new steamer *Sual*, built by Messrs. J. Inglis & Co., was most successfully launched on the afternoon of the 18th inst., punctually at 2.30, the hour announced. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to witness the interesting ceremony, among whom were Sir Arthur and Lady Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, the Grand Duke Alexis, Admiral Possiet, Admiral Shadwell, and Major-General Whitfeild. Miss Kennedy, who undertook to christen the ship, occupied a raised platform with the requisite apparatus at hand. As the vessel began to move on her first voyage, a general cheer arose from the crowd collected round the spot, on the Praya and the new Pier, which were thronged with spectators. Nothing could have been more skilfully managed than the launch itself. As the stern breasted the water and the screw made its first revolutions, the ensign was unfurled aft, and the ship was shortly decorated with all manner of bunting. She was then taken in tow by the steam-tug *Fame*.

A tiffin having been arranged on the spot, H.E. Sir Arthur Kennedy proposed the health of Messrs. Inglis & Co., remarking that though this was the first, he hoped it would not be the last occasion of the kind on which he should have the pleasure of being present. Mr. Inglis, replied, thanking his guests, and observing that it was a great encouragement to people in his profession to see such visitors on such an occasion.

The *Sual* is much the largest vessel yet built in Hongkong. Her length over all is 150. feet, breadth 26 feet, and depth 13 feet, her registered tonnage being 456 tons. She is a composite vessel, having iron frames and beams, and being planked and decked throughout with teak. The whole of the iron work has been bent and fitted in Messrs. Inglis & Co.'s yard, and the brass fastenings have also been manufactured there. The vessel is intended to trade from Sual in the Philippines amongst the islands and rivers of the group, collecting cargo, &c., consequently she is built so as to combine as far as possible light draught with a large carrying capacity.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOONER "SPRAY."

Two Japanese have arrived at Nagasaki from Ohosima, one of the Loochoo Islands who say that they were sailors on board the *Spray* when she was lost about 70 miles to the North and East of Ohosima. They say they were lying to in a gale with a tarpaulin in the mizen rigging, when she was blown by the sheer force of the wind on her beam ends, and Capt. Buckminster and they were washed out of her. They were all so close together that they all got hold of a plank that came off her after rail. They could see nothing owing to the rain and hail striking them in the face so hard; so that they did not know what became of the rest of the crew and of the passengers. On the second day Captain Buckminster's strength gave way, and he was washed away from the plank. They said there was a long steamer passed close to them; so close that they could distinguish the Chinese from the foreigners on board of her, but they either could not make themselves heard or the steamer would not stop. Captain Buckminster was lost shortly after she passed. It was their seventh day on the plank when they were drifted on to Ohosima. During their voyage they had managed to catch some little fish that jumped on to the plank; this was all the sustenance they had. Captain Buckminster's clothing was all torn and washed off from him except his shirt. There was no water in the vessel when they left her. Through all the storm she had made none.—*News Letter.*

THE ASSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT BY THE EMPEROR.

(*Courier.*)

As time glides on, the various props and stays by which the Imperial authority in China has been supported, guided and enforced during the minority of Hien-fung's successor are being gradually withdrawn, preparatory to his personally entering on the administration of the government of the Empire. The extracts from the Pekin *Gazette* which we give below, record another step in the same direction. The day for the accession and, as we should say, the coronation, of the Emperor having been fixed for 23rd February next, a special Cabinet Council, consisting of the Princes of the blood, the Nine Nobles, and the Presidents of the Six Boards, has been held to consider and draw out a programme of the ceremonies suitable for the celebration of an event of such profound interest to the Emperor personally, to the people he governs, and to the whole civilised world. Of the results of their deliberations the President of the Council, Prince Kung, sends a report to the Emperor, to the Empress Dowager and to the Empress Mother, for inspection, approval or amendment, and receives in reply a notification of the entire and unanimous approval of their Imperial Majesties.

It may interest some of our readers to learn how this event was celebrated on its last occurrence. The disastrous state of the Empire at the time of the accession of Hien-fung in 1849 prevented, we believe, any proper ceremonial from being observed. But, on the accession of his father, Taou-kwang, in 1821, we find the following account in that vast repository of information about China—Williams' *Middle Kingdom*:—

"When his present majesty (1848) 'received from heaven and revolving nature, the government of the world,' he issued the following inaugural proclamation, an extract from which will exhibit something of the practice of the Chinese court on such occasions:

"Our Ta Tsing dynasty has received the most substantial indication of heaven's kind care. Our ancestors, Taitsu and Taitsung, began to lay the vast foundation [of our empire]; and Shitsu became the sole monarch of China. Our sacred ancestor Kanghi, the emperor Yunching the glory of his age, and Kienlung the eminent in honor, all abounded in virtue, were divine in martial prowess, consolidated the glory of the empire, and moulded the whole to peaceful harmony.

"His late majesty, who has now gone the great journey, governed all under heaven's canopy twenty-five years, exercising the utmost caution and industry. Nor evening nor morning was he ever idle. He assiduously aimed at the best possible rule, and hence his government was excellent and illustrious; the court and the country felt the deepest reverence, and the stillness of profound awe. A benevolent heart and a benevolent administration were universally diffused; in China Proper, as well as beyond it order and tranquility prevailed, and the tens of thousands of common people were all happy. But in the midst of a hope that this glorious reign would be long protracted, and the help of heaven would be received many days, unexpectedly, on descending to bless, by his majesty's presence, Lwanyang, the dragon charioteer (the holy emperor) became a guest on high.

"My sacred indulgent father had in the year that he began to rule alone, silently settled that the divine utensil (the throne) should devolve on my contemptible person. I, knowing the feebleness of my virtue, at first felt much afraid I should not be competent to the office; but on reflecting that the sages, my ancestors, have left to posterity their plans; that his late majesty has laid the duty on me—I have done violence to my feelings, and forced myself to intermit a while my heartfelt grief, that I may with reverence obey the unalterable decree; and on the 27th of the 8th moon (October 3rd), I purpose devoutly to announce the event to heaven, to earth, to my ancestors, and to the gods of the land and grain, and shall then sit down on the imperial throne. Let the next year be the first of Taoukwang.

"I look upwards and hope to be able to continue former excellencies. I lay my hand on my heart with feelings of respect and cautious awe.—When a new monarch addresses himself to the empire, he ought to confer benefits on his kindred, and extensively bestow gracious favors; whatever is proper to be done on this occasion is stated below."

[Here follow twenty-two paragraphs, detailing the gifts to be conferred, and promotions made of noblemen and officers, ordering the restoration of suspended dignitaries to their full pay and honours; and sacrifices to Confucius and the emperors of former dynasties; pardons to be extended to criminals, and banished convicts recalled; government debts and arrears to be forgiven, and donations to be bestowed upon the aged.]

"Lo! now, on succeeding to the throne, I shall exercise myself to give repose to the millions of my people. Assist me to sustain the burden laid on my shoulders! With veneration I receive charge of heaven's great concerns. —Ye kings and statesmen, great and small, civil and military, every one be faithful and devoted, and aid in supporting the vast affair; that our family—dominion may be preserved hundreds and tens of thousands of years, in never-ending tranquillity and glory! Promulgate this to all under heaven—cause every one to hear it!"

The programme of ceremonies to be observed when the emperor "ascends the summit," and seats himself on the dragon's throne, was published by the Board of Rites a few days after. It details a long series of prostrations and bowings, leading out and marshalling the various officers of the court, and members of the imperial family. After they are all arranged in precedence before the throne, "at the appointed hour, the president of the Board of Rites shall go and entreat his majesty to put on his mourning, and come forth by the gate of the eastern palace, and enter at the left door of the middle palace, where his majesty, before the alter of his deceased imperial father, will respectfully announce that he receives the decree—kneel thrice, and bow nine times."

"He then retires, and soon after a large deputation of palace officers "go and solicit his majesty to put on his imperial robes, and proceed to the palace of his mother, the empress dowager will put on her court robes, and ascend her throne, before which his majesty shall kneel thrice and bow nine times." After this filial ceremony is over, the golden chariot is made ready, the officer of the Astronomical Board, whose business is to *observe times*, is stationed at the palace gate, and when he announces the arrival of the chosen and felicitous moment his majesty comes forth and mounts the golden chariot, and the procession proceeds to the Palace of Protection and Peace. Here the great officers of the empire are marshalled according to their rank, and when the emperor sits down in the palace, they all kneel and bow nine times.

"This ceremony over, the president of the Board of Rites stepping forward shall kneel down and beseech his majesty, saying, 'Ascend the imperial throne.' The emperor shall then rise from his seat, and the procession moving on in the same order to the Palace of Peace, his majesty shall ascend the seat of gems, and sit down on the imperial throne, with his face to the south." All present come forward, and again make the nine prostrations, after which the proclamation of coronation, as it would be called in Europe, is formally sealed, and then announced to the empire with similar ceremonies. There are many other lesser rites observed on these occasions, some of them appropriate to such an occasion, and others, according to our notions, bordering on the ludicrous; the whole presenting a strange mixture of religion, splendour, and farce, though, as a whole, calculated to impress all with a sentiment of awe towards one who gives to heaven, and receives from man, such homage and worship."

It would be a narrow and ungenerous view to say that the investiture with powers and attributes almost divine of a man whose personal character and will must exercise a most important influence on the destinies of a large portion of our race, is so much empty parade, that cannot possibly have interest for intelligent, not to say philosophic, minds. But there is, at least, one view of the approaching ceremony that should not fail to excite the interest of every intelligent foreigner, and which will make it to far surpass in importance the accession of Taou-kwang. For as soon as the

ceremonies connected with the investiture of the youthful Emperor with the administration of his august office are over, the discussion of the Audience Question at Pekin with a view to its practical solution will become possible.

CHINESE CIVILIZATION.

It is difficult, says the *Courier*, to know, in reading the extract from the *Pekin Gazette* which we give below, whether one's indignation or pity is most moved;—pity for the deplorable ignorance of how the ills of life are to be met shown by the unfortunate ladies, and pity for their tragic end; and mingled indignation and pity at the Government which commends and rewards their fatuity, and visits with condign punishment the relative who did his utmost to rescue the young ladies from their miserable fate. We hope the bepraisers of Chinese civilisation will speak more modestly for the future.

The *Pekin Gazette* of the 15th December contains an Imperial Edict, in which is embodied a sad and touching instance of filial piety, that shows how tenaciously and madly the Chinese still cling to their old customs and prejudices; and, strange to say, the only light that seems the precursor of better things comes from one we cannot commend, and, as he is degraded from office by Imperial Edict, we must not admire.

The Emperor, as he is often pleased to do when he issues a decree, recapitulates almost verbatim the memorial regarding which his judgment is given, and comments upon it somewhat as a judge does in summing up all the evidence for and against an accused person, ere he pronounces sentence *pour ou contre*.

In this case, His Majesty says that he had just received despatches from (Li-han-chang) Viceroy of Liang-hu in Hunan and Hupeh (brother of Earl Li the Viceroy of Chih-li), announcing the death of the three noble ladies in Hunan, and begging that memorial gateways may be erected to commemorate their virtues —and that a relative of the family, a mandarin of the third rank, may be degraded, as he has dared to act without a precedent, and contrary to the time-honoured custom of the Empire. The said Mandarin (Li-kwong-liao) had a younger brother, who married a lady of great worth and beauty. After living happily together for some years, he died suddenly, leaving two young daughters, who were both betrothed in marriage. His wife was inconsolable, and wept incessantly, refusing all advice or sympathy from friends; unmindful of her two daughters, she passed her days in weeping and fasting, secluding herself from all society, until at last her health failed, and she became quite blind. Her daughters, who inherited her beauty and passionate devotion, were greatly afflicted at this, and immediately resolved to devote their lives to her in fastings and prayers that her sight might be restored. The families they had promised to enter in marriage were greatly chagrined by these acts of filial piety, and sought the interposition of an elder brother of the deceased father, the natural guardian of the ladies. He urged them to fulfil the vows already made, ere they took upon themselves others which would for ever prevent them from doing so. They listened not to his counsels, but persisted in sacrificing everything to their mother. This, according to Chinese usages of filial piety, would be quite right; but nature is stronger than law or custom, and the mother besought her daughters to heed the advice of their uncle. But they still remained inexorable, saying their lives should be one long prayer to the gods that her eyesight might be restored. The unhappy mother, feeling that she stood in the way of the happiness of her daughters and the families into which they were to marry, suddenly cut the thread of her existence by killing herself. Their grief knew no bounds; they wept day and night. Their uncle again interposed, and seeing that all persuasion was lost upon them, commanded them to control their sorrows, and prepare for their approaching marriage. They only wept the more bitterly at this, and when left alone, they decided it would be better to join their beloved mother in Hades; and thus these two bereaved orphans put an end to their lives by hanging themselves in their own bedroom. The Emperor then says, this family cannot be too highly praised;—the wife for her entire devotion to her husband, and the daughters for their loving devotion to their mother. Therefore, let the Board of Rites award to them the highest honours; and as for their uncle, the mandarin (Li-kwong-liao) who preferred for his nieces fortunate marriages to lives of fasting, of prayers and filial devotion, and thus exceeding the bounds of parental authority, caused the death of three virtuous, innocent and accomplished ladies, which is a great irreparable crime, and, moreover, added to the blackness of this crime by saying, in the despatch which announced their deaths to the Viceroy, that "from the moment the ladies began to fast and pray, and make vows of celibacy, an evil spirit entered into their minds, and led them on to their own destruction;"—let him take for answer to this blasphemy—Beware how he speaks of things he cannot understand, but try and hide his own sins, as his heart must be too dark for inspection. Let him, therefore, be immediately degraded from all office of trust and honour, that others, seeing his disgrace may tremble and beware.

FROM THE THRONE.

THE AUDIENCE QUESTION.

(*Canton Shipping News.*)

So much is being now written and said on the Audience question, that to one who is not capable of understanding what fuss can be, and is, made about trifles, its settlement, one way or the other, would seem absolutely necessary to the welfare of the world.

Of all absurdities that have, from time to time, set two parties or two nations by the ears, the bother that is made about this trivial matter, seems to us the most absurd.

Of course we are, in the opinion of many, and perhaps in that of all—dreadfully unorthodox; and we are not so opinionated as to maintain, against all comers, that we, and we only, take a correct view of the matter, but, at the same time, a good deal more would have to be said than has been already uttered, to convince us we are in error.

How an audience with the Emperor of China can, by any possibility, be requisite to the carrying on of amicable and favourable relations with his country, we are certainly at a loss to understand; and think those who are at present troubling themselves on the subject could turn their attention, beneficially, to something else. It is not as if the Sun of Heaven were denied to Foreigners alone, for his own subjects, those who live in the immediate vicinity of his Palace, do not enjoy the liberty of feasting their eyes on his person. The Emperors of China are considered above being fitting subjects for the vulgar gaze, and our insisting upon violating all preconceived notions of the natives on the subject, appears to us a piece of arbitrariness that is beyond extenuation.

Nothing is to be gained by an audience; any public business Foreigners may have to transact, can be carried on through the officials appointed for the purpose; men who are appointed to treat and who have the power to do so; and, except for the gratifying of personal curiosity on the part of Foreign Ministers, there is nothing as we have already said, to be gained; and as all must absolve their Representatives from such a desire, why let the matter rest where it is till the march of enlightenment has so far advanced as to cause the Emperor to act in the same manner as the chief Potentates of other nations. How would Britons like to have Germany insisting on our dear old Queen receiving its ambassadors, whether she and we liked it or not; what would the American nation say were their President ordered by Russia to receive her ambassador against its wishes? Preposterous! Where there is no necessity for a measure, let us abandon it by all means, in preference to coming to blows, when we find that the motion is strongly objected to by those most concerned.

Of course it is not likely that England or any other country will resort to harsh measures to force an audience, but, as such an idea has been entertained, we mention it by the way. We do not belong to Exeter Hall; we have decided opinions regarding the "might is right" principle, and have a rather strong liking for the "might," whether worked out in so subtle a manner as to change the "m" into an "r," or whether exposed in its natural nakedness; but, in the present case, no right can be established and no might is wanted.

It is strange that so much obstinacy should be displayed by the Chinese on this point; and we think some explanation might be afforded in the half-independent manner Foreigners assume when received by Chinese Officials, an independent spirit that though compelled to put up with themselves, they would strongly object to tolerate when exhibited towards his august Majesty. Were Foreign Ministers to offer to *Kow tow*, and to go through the various forms and ceremonies that the Chinese themselves go through, when appearing before their Sun, all difficulties might, perhaps, be incontinently swept away; but of course such ceremonies would be beneath the dignity of Foreigners.

If Might is to be brought forward at all, it would be used to advantage if it compelled the introduction of Railways and Telegraph wires; opened up the whole country to Foreign communication and trade; and performed a host of things that are much wanted by our merchants; and which, when completed —if not before—would settle the vexed question, and the monarch of China would be seen among his people as are Kings and Queens in other parts of the world. Amongst some of the real differences, there has been always one sore point with the Chinese, and that is the forcing upon them missionaries. We have nothing to say against Evangelism; on the contrary, wish it every success, but the Chinese, in our opinion the most liberal in the world as regards religious questions, do not look upon those who promulgate the Gospel as men desirous only for the future welfare of their fellow-creatures, but as spies, sent into the country to gather information for the nations to which they belong; that may be turned against it when a day of reckoning arrives. Such is our opinion, and we offer it for what it is worth.

Since penning the foregoing we learn that the Audience question is settled in favour of Foreigners; but the fact of such being the case in no way militates against the arguments we have advanced.

CHINESE RAISING THE WIND.

(*Courier.*)

Among other symptoms of the approach of the China New Year may be noted the variety of ingenious dodges by which the numerous Chinese who live by their wits are trying to "raise the wind,"—whether for the purpose of meeting their engagements at the final settling day of the year, or providing the means of enjoying themselves at the great annual festival. The most favorite device is naturally that which may be regarded as the art in which, without dispute and without exception, the Chinese do indeed excel all other nations—that of "squeezing." The fundamental principle on which this art depends is, like all other great scientific ideas, simply in itself; but the variety of the forms in which it adapts itself to the specific circumstances of each case, is endless. It would be at once an amusing and instructive method of spending some of the leisure afforded to many of our readers by these holiday times, to attend the morning *seances* of the Mixed Court, and thoughtfully note the developments of this form of Chinese *industry*. Each case individually might not contain anything very sensational, but the endless variations of the same well-known strain would, we believe, excite astonishment. We must, however, limit ourselves to the record of two cases that came before the Court the other day.

Four men went on board a small cargo sampan in the Yang-kiang-pang and demanded payment of 100 cash, saying they came from the proper boat hong. Payment being refused, they seized the plank leading from the boat to the shore, and were carrying it off, when the boatmen resisted and a quarrel ensued, which drew the attention of the Police. The four levyers of black-mail were seized and brought before the Mixed Court. They turned out, of course, to be "black sheep," and the sentence pronounced on them showed how little the mandarins like to have their own special privilege interfered with. The least guilty got 100 blows and 1 month's cangue, the next in guilt got 200 blows and 1 month's cangue, while the two who were looked on as principals, were regarded as too guilty to be dealt with by the Mixed Court Magistrate, and were sent into the City for punishment, where they are not unlikely to be subjected to the very process for attempting to put which in operation they have been sent for punishment. A queer kind of retributive justice!

The other case was that of a sharper who, seeing a countryman leading a goat into the Settlement one morning for sale, went up to him and demanded 200 cash as market dues. It appears that, in the City, such market dues are chargeable, and are farmed out to parties to whom a regular official authority to levy them is granted. The countryman, however, had imbibed the spirit of the well-known song; "I'm a young man from the country, but, &c.," and resisted the demand stoutly and loudly,—so loudly that the police heard the gist of the discussion, and took the would-be dues-collector into custody. There was found on him a regular legal authority to collect market dues, granted by some petty official in the French Concession. But there were two flaws in the gentleman's case. His tariff entitled him to demand only 80 cash for a goat, whereas he demanded 200;—and the currency of his legal authorization is not recognised in the foreign Settlement. The result was that he received not 200 cash, but something like 200 blows; though the exact nature of the sentence has escaped our memory.

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"SARPEDON"
will be dispatched on or about 23rd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
7d 111 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"GLAUCUS"
will be despatched on or about 24th instant.
Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 32/6 °/. all risks, 23/. °/. F. P. A.
" Silk 19/. °/. do.
Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
12d 84 Hongkong, 13th January, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"AVOCA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th January, 1873. [108

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY."
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th January, 1873. [109

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Ship
"SALVADORA."
Hormaechea, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 141 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE *A* 1 American Barque
"GARIBALDI,"
Capt. Noyes, will have early despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

FOR BANGKOK.
THE British Barque
"JANE,"
Captain Le Bas, will leave as above on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
1w 135 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE.
THE French Barque
"AMIRAL DEROULX"
will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 124 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"CRESSWELL,"
Ch. White, Master, will meet with quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJAU & Co.
tf 126 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE *A* 1 American Barque
"ADELIA CARLETON,"
having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 125 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA Y VICENTA,"
Captain Sta Coloma, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 110 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE *A* 1 British Clipper Barque
"EUROPE,"
of 336 tons Register, Greenfield, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 78 Hongkong, 11th January, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE *A* 1 American Barque
"GEMSBOK,"
having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 81 Hongkong, 11th January, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"TOKATEA,"
Captain McKinnon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 2262 Hongkong, 28th December, 1872.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.
SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

炭煤記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong 24th April, 1872.

炭煤記廣
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Intimations.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 *and* 40, *Praya West;*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
CORNER OF WYNDHAM AND WELLINGTON STREETS,
(*The Premises lately Occupied by Mr. W. P. Floyd.*)
COPIES TAKEN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS AND DAGUERREOTYPES,
ENLARGED OR DIMINISHED TO ANY SIZE REQUIRED.
PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSFERRED TO PORCELAIN AND EBONY,
And Coloured.
VIEWS FOR SALE.
E. RIISFELDT.
tf 1343 Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

MANILA.
FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO No. 37.
THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.
A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.
All Languages spoken.
EDWARD VERRIL,
Manager.
LALA ARI,
Proprietor.
Manila, February 10th, 1872. [345

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*SUMATRA*," Captain W. D. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until noon on the 22nd idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.
THE S.S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*ALASKA*" will be due at San Francisco March 4th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.
Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20°/. on regular rates.
No Freight received after noon of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 11th, 1873.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS, AND BOMBAY.
ON THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*DONNAI*," Commandant VARANGOT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 29th January, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.
For Shanghai.—Per *Coquet*, to-day, the 23rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"
The English Contract Packet "*SUMATRA*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at noon.
Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 22nd instant.
The Post Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 22nd instant.
Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.
Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant.
Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant, without late fee.
Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.
The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant.
Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1873.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"
The French Mail Packet "*DONNAI*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, with the Mails—
To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia and New Zealand, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.
The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 30th instant, after which no Letters can be received.
Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 29th instant.
Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 30th instant.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified, that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Batavia, when forwarded by French Packet, will be 18 cents for each half ounce, pre-payment compulsory.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1872.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet via Brindisi.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz:—
For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.............................. 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces.................... 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces.................... 8 "
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.
These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which correspondence from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki via Shanghai, and to Hiogo via Yokohama, by United States' Mail Packets, and that Letters for Hongkong and places beyond Hongkong, may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hiogo by means of the United States' Packets via Shanghai and Yokohama respectively.
The rates of postage chargeable on such correspondence is four cents for each half-ounce on Letters, two cents on each Newspaper, and two cents on each two ounces of Books and Packets of Samples of Merchandize, in addition to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of Postage at present in force.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—
On sums not exceeding £2.........18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5...36 "
Above £5 and not exceeding £7...54 "
Above £7 and not exceeding £10..72 "
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

With reference to the Post Office Notification dated the 23rd February, 1865, which was published in *Government Gazette* No. 8 of the 25th February, page 78, it is hereby notified that paid Correspondence for China and Japan conveyed from Australia and New Zealand to Point de Galle by British Packet, and from thence by French Packet, will henceforward be delivered free of charge.
Further, that as under the new arrangement of the China and Australia Mail Services the Mails for the Australian Colonies forwarded from Hongkong by British Packet now reach Point de Galle after the departure of the Mail Packets for Australia, Mails for Australia and New Zealand will be made up and forwarded to Point de Galle by the French Mail Packets whenever advantage will be gained by so doing.
The Rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance on such Correspondence, whether forwarded by British or French Packet will be:—
24 cents each half ounce for Letters.
2 cents for each Newspaper or Price Current.
8 cents for each four ounces of Book Packets, or Packets of Patterns.
Registration Fee, 12 cents each Letter.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General
General Post Office,
Hongkong 10th June, 1872.

Printed and Published, for the Proprietor, by W. H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.